



SPEECHES

delivered by

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble

LORD BRABOURNE, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.C.

Governor of Bengal

and

His Excellency

SIR ROBERT REID, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Acting Governor of Bengal

during

1938-39

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**Speeches delivered by His Excellency
Lord Brabourne during 1938-39.**

His Excellency's Speech at the Consolidated Annual Meeting of the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association on 6th April 1938.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to preside to-day over the joint meeting of two bodies which between them represent a very large contribution to the work that is done to relieve the suffering of humanity in the Province. I am also very pleased to have become the President of both the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association in Bengal and I would like to assure you at the outset, of my deep sympathy with the objects of both these bodies and of my desire to help them in every way in which it is possible for me to do so during my term of office in the Presidency. I also wish to thank you, Sir Upendranath for the welcome you have extended to Lady Brabourne and me on behalf of both the institutions whose reports you have to-day rendered as Chairman.

The report of the Red Cross Society which has been presented this evening will, I think, be admitted by all to be a very satisfactory document. It is evident that, after long years of depression and general uncertainty, and in spite of a steadily falling income, the Society has initiated a "forward" policy and is gathering up its resources for a

planned and determined campaign for health. Outstanding in the year's report is the establishment of a Health Welfare Committee to co-ordinate all Health Welfare work in Bengal. The re-opening of the Health School and the efforts that are being made to open new clinics and centres in the mofussil as well as in Calcutta are an indication of the drive and initiative that are animating the direction of the Society. It is my earnest hope that the efforts which are now being made in these matters will be sustained efforts. It is clear that this is work of a pioneering nature in many parts of the Province and unless enthusiasm is maintained at Headquarters, there is liable to be little or no response from those parts of Bengal in which Health Welfare work comes now as a new idea, having no root as yet in the imagination of the people.

Side by side with the Bengal Health Welfare Committee the Red Cross has a Hospitals Committee which is responsible for the distribution of a large proportion of the income of the Society to Civil and Military Hospitals throughout Bengal. Budgetary allotments are not perhaps to be taken as an absolute measure of the importance of work done, but when I say that these two committees administer roughly two-thirds of the expenditure of the Red Cross during the year, it will be seen that a great responsibility rests upon them. Some of the funds distributed by the Hospitals Committee are devoted to Military Hospitals, but by far the greater portion is applied towards the provision of nursing arrangements in Civil Hospitals. A certain amount also goes to other purposes in the Civil Hospitals. But in 1937 the Red Cross

were able to provide help, in connection with nursing, in twenty-one Civil Hospitals or dispensaries in sixteen Districts of the Province. It is, I think, of great importance that the preventive work which the Health Welfare Committee is seeking to spread to the countryside should be supplemented by curative work fostered and supported by the Hospitals Committee. For hospital treatment is not only an urgent necessity for its own sake, but individual successes in treatment are of immense value to the health welfare worker who can himself give no spectacular advertisement of his own success beyond a display of figures and statistics. I am sure the value of co-operation and consultation between the two committees of the Red Cross is not under-estimated by the Managing Body and by the committees themselves; I only mention the matter in order to draw attention to the fact that the Red Cross has already an interest in the mofussil which will be supplemented and expanded by the growth of the new Health Welfare Centres which it is hoped will be established in the near future.

The St. John Ambulance Association is making great strides in the expansion of its work throughout the Province. As the instructive work which it undertakes spreads its influence throughout Bengal, the pioneering work of the health centres will become easier and easier to undertake. Let us consider how this work fits into the picture of the campaign which is being initiated for better health in Bengal by the two bodies who are represented here to-day. The first that the dweller in the mofussil may hear of this campaign, may be through

the medium of a health exhibition arranged by the fifth section of the Bengal Health Welfare Committee. His interest may be aroused by the exhibition, and on hearing that a course of lectures is being arranged under the direction of the St. John Ambulance Association by the local doctor, he may decide to attend the course. In the end, he may pass the examination and receive a certificate that he has passed. Fortified by this knowledge he may press,—especially if one of his own family falls ill or has some slight complaint which could have been avoided by some simple method of prevention,—he may press for the establishment of a local centre of health welfare work. If he is rich, he may subscribe towards the upkeep of the centre. This quickened consciousness of the possibilities of modern hygiene and medical treatment is bound to have its effect upon the nursing and other arrangements in rural hospitals; and the Hospitals Committee, working in consultation with the Welfare Committee, will have means of knowing in which localities the help that they can render will be most appreciated and used to the greatest effect.

Such may be the picture of the expansion of your work in country areas if the present progressive policy is continued. I realise only too well that the resources at your command are diminishing, and I agree that efforts should be made to gain as many new members of the Red Cross as possible. The figures which have just been quoted in this connection by Sir Upendranath are telling, and will, I hope, put Bengal on its mettle. But whether

the Provincial Red Cross gains adherents or not, there is great room for expansion in the mofussil where local charity is often available for local purposes and only needs a focus, such as the Red Cross and its allied bodies provide, to call it forth in generous measure.

I am also interested to hear of the suggestion which has been made by your Chairman for a building for the housing of the Provincial organisations. This would, I have no doubt, be of great value to the two bodies represented here to-day; but whether money can be devoted to such a purpose in the midst of the many pressing needs to which our funds and donations are applied, I must leave to your consideration should the suggestion come before you later in concrete form. The proposal to have a Red Cross Museum is also a novel one, I think, for this country. It would serve the purpose of a permanent Health Exhibition and could not fail to do good to those who would visit it.

I have little else to say, Ladies and Gentlemen, but before I close I shall like to express the thanks of Lady Brabourne and myself for the great amount of voluntary work that is put into the running of the Society and Association. These organisations cannot fail to do good to the people of Bengal but without the constant help and advice of many on whom they have no claim beyond an appeal to their personal interest and sense of duty, these organisations would be bound to fail.

***Address of Welcome presented by the
Darjeeling Municipality on 12th April
1938.***

We the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality on behalf of ourselves and the residents we represent, beg to offer a hearty welcome to Your Excellency and the Lady Brabourne on your first arrival in the "Queen of Hill Stations". Your Excellency's Governorship of Bombay was crowned with success and your short time as our Governor augurs well for this Province. It is our hope that this town will give Your Excellency many opportunities of rest and relaxation from the arduous duties your high office entails. With this hope we desire to combine the prayer that Your Excellency's Ministers and Secretariat will continue to visit Darjeeling and will see their way to making a prolonged stay during the summer months, a time when the heat on the plains cannot be conducive to the hard work their responsible office entails.

2. As a town catering for visitors as well as permanent residents, Darjeeling has to move with the times. We are proud that it owns the oldest Hydro-electric Plant in India, which was started in 1897. This plant though recently remodelled, is insufficient for the increasing demands on it and a survey is now being made to find a more suitable site for a new power-station. Meanwhile as an emergency measure we are installing a Diesel Engine plant which, it is anticipated, will tide us over our difficulties.

3. Public health naturally is of paramount importance in a Health Resort and much is being done to cater for better sanitation and better conditions of living. One of the greatest drawbacks to our efforts is the number of unhealthy bustees and houses and many have been condemned. We have submitted proposals to acquire Baman Bustee, one of the worst quarters in the town, and in its place we propose to build new quarters for poor people.

4. Tuberculosis is a serious menace and Your Excellency will see that efforts are being made to raise funds for the King-Emperor's Anti Tuberculosis Fund recently inaugurated by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow. We have already done something in the way of preventing and treating the disease. We have a Tuberculosis Hospital, as well as some cottages, for the isolation and accommodation of Tuberculosis patients and an Outdoor Dispensary for treatment and propaganda. This is costing the ratepayers over Rs. 10,000 per annum but we feel that much more must be done.

5. Education figures largely in our Budget. We maintain two Primary Schools one for boys and one for girls, and contribute largely to other primary Secondary local schools. On primary education alone we spend over Rs. 20,000. From April 1st, 1938, an Industrial School has been started, where wool-weaving, machine knitting, carpentry and metal working will be taught. This will give the hill people a chance of earning their living and solve, in part, the problem of unemployment.

6. We have approached Government for permission to raise a loan of close on Rs. 5 lakhs for the following purposes:—

- (1) Acquisition of Baman Bustee.
- (2) Construction of Nurses' and servants' quarters in the Victoria Hospital compound.
- (3) An extra water-pipe line from Senchal Water Works.
- (4) Improvement of sewage system.
- (5) Expansion of the Electric supply.

These are problems which we are tackling and we hope Your Excellency will be kind enough to support our prayer for a loan.

7. There is one problem which our efforts have not yet solved—the provision of Recreation Ground where all games can be played. Darjeeling needs one badly and we trust that Your Excellency's encouragement will help us to find it.

We again extend to Your Excellency and the Lady Brabourne a most sincere and loyal welcome.

***Address of Welocome presented by the
Darjeeling Distriot Board on 12th
April 1938.***

We the members of the Darjeeling District Board extend our respectful and cordial greetings and welcome to Your Excellency and the Lady Brabourne on the occasion of your first visit to this District.

2. Our Board is still in its minority. Before it was established in the year 1922, some of its functions were exercised by the Road Cess Committee now defunct and by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund Committee which is still in existence. The Board has extended its activities towards the improvement of health and sanitation and for the spread of primary education in the District.

3. During the last 16 years the Board has been able to improve and construct many roads and bridges which are difficult and vital problems in a District like this. Many roads in the hill portion are now motorable and communications have become easier. The Board owes a big debt to the managers of many tea gardens who as honorary contractors have helped a good deal in this direction. There are still a large number of roads requiring more attention and improvement. In the Terai portion of the District the Board has been able to metal about 21 miles of roads with its meagre resources but many important roads have to be improved to make communications easier.

4. This Board has received till now about Rs. 38,000. (Rupees thirty-eight thousand only) from the Motor Vehicle Tax, but this is inadequate for our purposes. We are preparing a comprehensive road and bridge scheme which will be soon submitted to the Government for sanction but the Board will not be able to carry it out with its limited resources unless the Government extends its helping hand. We have learnt with alarm that after March 1939 we may not get any contribution from the Motor Vehicle Tax unless the Act is amended.

5. As regards the improvement of the health and sanitation of the District, the Board has been spending as much money as its funds permit. Recently many Kala-azar doctors have been employed by the Board and posted in different centres in affected places but the Public Health Department of the Government has kindly undertaken the major portion of the cost. The Kala-azar epidemic in the Terai and in some valleys of the hill portion of the District has become a menace and unless it is soon checked it will depopulate many villages and we hope the disease will be soon stamped out with the help of the Public Health Department of the Government.

6. This Board is contributing Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) to Darjeeling Tuberculosis hospital and is also assisting Kalimpong and Kurseong Tuberculosis associations but it is not possible for this Board to do anything more in this direction on account of its limited resources though it admits that this District is one of the

most affected ones and strenuous efforts must be made to check the spread of this fell disease which is creating havoc in this District.

7. The Board has submitted an elaborate and complete scheme for a Public Health Organisation in this District to the Government and we hope the Government will accord its approval and sanction at an early date.

8. The Board has been doing its best with its small income for the spread of primary education in the District and has been helping in the maintenance of many primary schools with Government grants. The Board is also giving grants to the M. E. Schools in the District. The Board acknowledges the necessity of more primary schools in the District for the spread of primary education but it regrets its inability to contribute more money on account of its present financial condition. The Board is grateful to the Christian Missions for their help and co-operations towards education in this backward area.

9. Again we offer our most loyal and cordial welcome to Your Excellency and Lady Brabourne and have the honour to subscribe ourselves.

***Address of Welcome presented by the
Hillmen's Association, Darjeeling, on
12th April 1938.***

On behalf of the members of the Hillmen's Association of Darjeeling, we accord Your Excellency and the Lady Brabourne most cordial welcome to our mountain home.

2. The cordial relations and mutual good-will which have for so many years existed between the British people and the hillmen of Darjeeling have withstood the most trying ordeals, such as the Mutiny of 1857, the Great European War and the Non-Co-operation Movement. Our lot has been cast in the deep valleys and rugged hills of the Mighty Himalayan System, where Nature revels in her best ; our wants are few and simple and for generations we have been hardly touched by the needs and aspirations of a more elaborate civilization. Yet our name is not unknown to the outside world, and we are proud to think that the Gurkhas, who form the major section of the hill people, have played and will continue to play no mean part in safe-guarding the integrity of this Great Empire and in preserving the liberties of mankind.

3. We have so long enjoyed the privilege of a personal contact with the Governor and the Provincial Cabinet owing to the position Darjeeling has occupied as the Summer Capital of Bengal, but we are considerably alarmed to know of a steadily growing tendency in the Provincial Legislature to stop the Hill Exodus in near future. We do,

however, fully realise that with the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy the decision lies entirely with the Provincial Legislature, where, we regret to say, our accredited representative from this District seems powerless to press our point of view in the Assembly in spite of the fact that the financial commitment is not much. We may assure Your Excellency that the discontinuance of the Hill Exodus of the Provincial Government will mean complete ruination of our town with no corresponding advantage to the Provincial Government. We do therefore hope that Your Excellency would certainly take stock of the present situation and would be graciously pleased to relieve us of our growing anxiety with respect to the future of our town.

4. Under the new Constitution Your Excellency's position with regard to our District, which is a partially Excluded Area, and our people, which is a minority community, is unique as the British Parliament has placed a special responsibility on Your Excellency. The seasonal visits of Your Excellency's predecessors to Darjeeling have always afforded us opportunities in the past to place our needs and aspirations before them from time to time. We do earnestly hope that Your Excellency too would be graciously pleased to keep up the noble tradition of Your Excellency's predecessors in the discharge of special responsibility with regard to the interests of this District and its people.

5. The services of the hill people have always been available for the maintenance of the Empire while the Great War found us fighting by the side of British soldiers on many a well-fought field.

We have received the meed of our Military Service in the Military distinctions which many of our soldiers have won and in the opening, unclaimed by us, of the King's Commission to the Gurkha soldiers. In civil life, however, our advance has been less marked, but, as time goes on, we trust, under Your Excellency's regime, new opportunities may open and that we may all—Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese alike—find more scope for serving Government and for advancing the communities to which we belong.

6. We take this opportunity to mention here that through the generosity and munificence of His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal we are soon getting a temple in the heart of the town, which will represent in ferro-concrete the ancient Nepalese Architecture, to be soon followed by a Dharamsala (Rest House). This will remove the most crying need of the hill people in their religious and social life in this town. A Board of Trustees consisting of the influential gentlemen of this District has already been constituted by His Highness for the management of the temple and Dharamsala, which is functioning already.

7. There is, however, one pressing problem which is agitating the hill people of this District and it is with regard to the representation of the minority community in the Higher Provincial Services. The hill people consisting of the Nepalese Bhutias and Lepchas are a minority community and it appears that our community has not been recognised as such by the Government. Consequently our community is not represented so far in many of the Higher Provincial Services. It may

be said that barring one solitary instance in the Provincial Executive Service our community has gone so far unrepresented in all other Provincial Services of the Higher Grade although there were duly qualified candidates for the same. We feel that as a minority community in the Province our claim for due representation in Provincial Services has been sadly neglected. The interests of the minority community are under Your Excellency's personal care and we earnestly look to Your Excellency for the speedy redress of our long-felt grievance. Our loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor is beyond reproach and it is a sad irony of Fate that the doors of Higher Provincial Services seem to be closed to our community. We do sincerely hope that something will be done during Your Excellency's regime to remove our grievance in this matter. The problem of unemployment amongst the educated young men of our community is as acute as in the rest of the Province, but being a minority community it is aggravated owing to the fact that our young men have a more limited scope of employment in the Province than their brethren in the plains.

8. We deeply prize the privilege of addressing Your Excellency and as time goes on and gives us experience in public affairs, we trust that we shall be able to render useful service to the people we represent, while upholding the established Government.

9. We again accord Your Excellency and Lady Brabourne a hearty welcome to our mountain home and we assure Your Excellency of our readiness to respond to any call on our people at all times and under any circumstances.

***His Excellency's Reply to the Addresses
presented at Darjeeling on the 12th
April 1938.***

GENTLEMEN,

It gives us great pleasure to meet you here to-day and both Lady Brabourne and I deeply appreciate the warmth of your welcome. We feel that we are being greeted not as passing visitors, but as prospective residents who can look forward to a stay in your midst long enough to become closely acquainted with the people and the affairs of the Darjeeling Hills. In one respect Lady Brabourne can claim a closer connection with Darjeeling than I can. For not only did Lady Brabourne take the first possible opportunity of paying a flying visit to our summer home, but also her grandfather, Lord Ulick Browne, was, many years ago, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and the names of Ulick, Sligo and Altamont still bear witness to that distant family connection. We come, therefore, predisposed towards Darjeeling and look forward, with the liveliest of anticipation, to getting to know the District and its residents and peoples more thoroughly as time goes on.

In the addresses you have presented to-day, gentlemen, you have given some account of your major preoccupations and I am glad to have had the opportunity thus afforded me of acquainting myself, at the outset, with various problems which, I may assure you, will engage my abiding interest.

You are, naturally, unanimous in your desire for an assurance that the prosperity of your town and of so many interests, both rural and urban, in the District will be safeguarded against what, for you, would be the disastrous effect of a discontinuance of the stay of Government in the Hills. One of your addresses is perhaps a little hard on your representative in the Legislature if it implies that he has failed in his obligations by not securing for you a categorical and permanent assurance of the intentions of Government for the future. An assurance of that type, gentlemen, would be beyond my own capacity to give you ; but, as matters stand, you have at least the satisfaction of knowing that provision for the normal stay of Government in the Hills has this year been voted by the Legislature, and I can assure you that the attractions of a period of comparatively undisturbed work in an invigorating climate are not unlikely to commend themselves to Ministers who have just emerged from the heavy strain and continuous distractions of a strenuous session in the Legislature. It is the business of democratic Governments, whatever their political complexion, not merely to formulate and carry out policy but also to promote and defend it. It is an almost universal experience that each of these functions is apt to be a whole-time preoccupation, and the expedient of periods of recess, when Ministers and their advisers can concentrate upon their administrative functions, is one which is by no means peculiar to Bengal or even to India. It is, I think, to this feature of democratic Government, no less than to the natural attractions of Darjeeling, that you may look for the preservation of your interests in the future. For

my own part, I may say quite honestly that I am extremely glad to find that both personal and public considerations warrant the stay among you to which we are so much looking forward.

GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPALITY—I have been impressed by your business-like and realistic statement of the problems that confront you and the manner in which you have set yourselves to deal with them.

The need of tapping new resources of electric power in these hills is one of very old standing, and I am told that many years ago your Municipal Engineer lost his life in carrying out a survey of the potentialities of water power. It would seem that during the last few years you have been engaged in an attempt to make up for valuable time lost in the past, and I hope that you will press on with the survey of new sources of power as quickly as possible—bearing in mind not only the opportunities for profitable expansion but still more your obligations to your consumers as licensees under the Electricity Act. I am informed that the work of remodelling your system of supply was carried out with commendable economy, and I trust that, in the future development of your schemes, while keeping in view, as you must, the interest of your own ratepayers, you will also have regard to the wider possibilities of co-ordination of electrical enterprise in the District.

Your definite proposals for the acquisition of Baman Bustee, recently submitted, have already come to my notice and I will do what I can to see that a decision on this matter is expedited.

The incidence of Tuberculosis must, I feel, be closely bound up with the housing conditions under which too many of your hill people are still living. But the campaign against this disease is one that must be carried on over a wide front and, while I appreciate the example you have set in establishing special Institutions for isolation, treatment and propaganda, I agree with you that a great deal more remains to be done. I trust that Darjeeling District will show its realisation of the importance of this problem by its response to the appeal made by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Upon the success of this appeal depends the effectiveness of the Central and Provincial Organisations to be set up, and upon that in turn will depend the extent to which you may receive help and guidance in dealing with your own problems in this matter. The Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health has under consideration proposals for the training of health officers in the early diagnosis of the disease, and for better nutrition and treatment of Tuberculosis patients in the hospitals at District Headquarters. As an earnest of its intentions in this matter Government has made provision in the budget to initiate these measures in practice.

I congratulate you on your progressive policy in the matter of Primary Education and on the attention you have bestowed on the question of practical vocational training.

For a long range programme of improvements, such as you have mentioned, you are certainly justified in proposing a loan policy which will spread over a period of years the cost of work from which

the future, no less than the present, will benefit. I understand that your loan proposal has been submitted to the Commissioner and I trust that you have supplied to Government material that will allow both of a correct appreciation of your financial position and also of a detailed examination of the specific schemes for which funds are required.

I am in full sympathy with your desire for a recreation ground—an amenity of great value both for your permanent residents and as an attraction to visitors: though the initiative of finding and developing a suitable site must come from you, I shall be interested, at more leisure, to see on the spot the actual proposals that you may have to make.

GENTLEMEN OF THE DISTRICT BOARD—I am aware of the very limited and inelastic nature of your income and the consequent necessity of your concentrating your efforts on those branches of your work, to which, on a survey of the possibilities, you attach the greatest importance from the point of view of the general good of the District. You are fortunate, with such limited resources, in having the ready co-operation of the Planting Community in the matter of communications and of the Christian Missions in that of Primary Education.

In respect of communications you are, also, fortunate in the fact that there is a considerable accumulation of Motor Vehicles Tax money due to you from past years, and provision has been made in the Provincial Budget from which, subject to approval of your schemes, you may expect funds in the neighbourhood of half a lakh this year for the

extension and improvement of communications in the District. The difficulty to which you refer as regards future contributions from the Motor Vehicles Tax Fund appears to be one of law rather than substance and applies to the Province as a whole and not exclusively to Darjeeling. Having regard, however, to the fact that the Provincial tax on Motor Vehicles was imposed for a specific purpose, and that the policy of Government as to its utilisation remains unchanged, the difficulty is one which, I hope, will be surmounted in good time.

It is good to know that vigorous measures to deal with Kala-Azar have now been put into force principally at the cost of Government, while the effective working of the Scheme has been left in your hands under the supervision and guidance of the Public Health Department. The problem has been recognised as a serious one, not merely for Darjeeling but also for the neighbouring territories of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan and my Government are in communication with the Central Government with a view to secure co-ordination of activities in all the territories affected. I share with you the hope that, given this co-ordination of effort, the disease of Kala-Azar, which is comparatively amenable to prevention and treatment, will be effectively controlled, if not altogether stamped out within a reasonable period of time.

Your efforts to secure the introduction in this District of a Rural Public Health Organisation with the assistance of Government have now covered a period of nearly six years. They were delayed at the outset, partly owing to shortage of fund, and partly by the fact that your proposals involved features

novel to the then accepted model of such Organisations. Funds should not now, I think, present an insuperable difficulty and some of the features which then were novel are now under consideration by the responsible Department for general application to the rest of the Province. His Excellency Sir John Anderson referred in November last to the direct interest which the Minister for Public Health had displayed in your Public Health measures, and referred also to the Minister's desire that your Public Health Scheme should be brought to early maturity and put into operation without avoidable delay. Having regard to all these circumstances you may reasonably expect that early steps will be taken by the responsible Department to bring the Rural Public Health facilities in your District to a level that will compare not unfavourably with that prevailing in the remaining Districts of the Province.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HILLMEN'S ASSOCIATION—I am no stranger to your countrymen and have long admired and respected their manly qualities, their comradely spirit and their cheerfulness in danger and difficulty. Your expressions of loyalty have a long history to bear witness to their sincerity, and I count myself fortunate that a part of my term of office is to be spent so close to the frontiers of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet, and in this town which is a meeting place of all the peoples of the Eastern Himalayas.

I share your appreciation of the generosity of His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal and trust that the preservation of the religious and cultural bonds that unite the Nepalis of Darjeeling with the great and

friendly country of their origin, will forge yet another link in the traditional cordiality and friendship that subsists between the ruling powers of India and the Kingdom of Nepal.

I admit to the full, gentlemen, my particular responsibility for the welfare of the Hillmen in the affairs of this District and for due consideration of their claims on the Province as a whole as one of its many minorities. But I would ask you to appreciate the fact that in Provincial affairs you are one of several minority communities: you have in fact been included in the list of communities to which special consideration may be shown in the matter of appointments to certain Provincial Services. You will bear in mind, however, that, in those higher Services which are recruited by promotion, considerations of community cannot, in the public interest, be recognised as entitling an officer by themselves to preferment above his colleagues. In the case of Services which are recruited by open competition, a ten per cent. reservation for nomination already exists in the case of some, and the possibilities of making similar provision are under consideration in respect of one or two others. Nomination in such cases, however, is conditional upon a candidate having qualified at the competitive examination, and the ten per cent. of vacancies that may be filled by nomination have to be distributed, from a Provincial point of view, among a large number of minority or backward communities. I can, therefore, in respect of Provincial Services, only offer you the suggestion that the emergence of well qualified candidates in the competitive examinations is an essential requisite to your further progress.

Before I conclude I would like to say a word to the people of this District and town in general, so many of whom have been present here, or on our way here, to-day to assure us of the warmth of their welcome. We are fortunate enough in having the prospect of spending some portion of our time among the charms of the Himalayan foot-hills. We are doubly fortunate in feeling, as we already do, that to-day marks the beginning of an association to which we can look forward with the keenest and most pleasurable of anticipation.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Opening
of the Queen Elizabeth Kindergarten
School at the St. Andrew's Colonial
Homes, Kalimpong, on 19th May 1938.***

DR. GRAHAM, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

There are several reasons which have brought me here to-day. Chief among them is the name which the Kalimpong Homes have made for themselves in India and beyond the seas, a name which Dr. Graham in his travels has made familiar to the peoples of the antipodes no less than to the people of Britain and India—and indeed to people of good will in a great many parts of the British Empire.

Lady Brabourne and I have been hearing for many years of the work that is done here to impart education and a bright outlook on life to the children of the Anglo-Indian community,—and of the success which has attended that work. During the first four or five months of our stay in Bengal, however, we were not able, owing to the many calls on our time and the preoccupations of the Calcutta season, to visit Kalimpong and its homes; though I did manage to attend a meeting of the Calcutta Committee during the cold weather. But we have been looking forward very much to this our first visit to the Homes, and in fact we have taken the very first opportunity we could on our arrival in this district to come over here and make your acquaintance.

Though the fame of Kalimpong has certainly filled us with a desire to see for ourselves, it is not

in the tourist spirit that we have come here to-day. Dr. Graham has welcomed me here as your Honorary President and it is in that capacity that I shall shortly have very much pleasure in seeing over the various departments of the Homes which Dr. Graham has just described. His words have given us an idea of the very wide range of activities which go on in this busy little settlement and of the opportunities provided to its pupils to equip themselves with some sort of training before they go out into the world. .

The Kindergarten School which I have just had the pleasure of opening appears to be a worthy addition to the buildings of the Homes. Dr. Graham has just reminded us that the Kindergarten stage is one of the most critical stages of education. To this I would add the view that the Kindergarten age is perhaps the most formative age for character and general outlook on life; and in the pleasant modern and well equipped school which you have here I am sure that the children will have the very best of chances in this respect.

It says, I think, a great deal for the affection and respect in which the Homes are held by the Anglo-Indian community, as well as the value which is set upon them, that the late Mrs. Manuel should have left so large a sum for their benefit. It must be acknowledged that this generous legacy has been spent wisely and well, and we must congratulate Mr. Odling on the very useful and pleasing building which he has produced. The furniture, too, is a product of Kalimpong and those who have made it may, I think, be very proud of their handiwork.

I have told you three of my reasons for coming here to-day; first because I should wish in any case to come and see an institution of which I have heard so much; secondly because as Honorary President I wish to see an institution with which I am personally connected; and, thirdly because I have been asked to declare open your new Kindergarten School. But there is a fourth reason as Dr. Graham has already told you for my presence here; and that is to present a photograph sent by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to the school which bears her name. For some years now Her Majesty Queen Mary has been the Patroness of the Homes and it is indeed a privilege for us to receive this new sign of Royal favour so soon after the accession of their present Majesties. I now have much pleasure in handing to Dr. Graham the portrait which Her Majesty has sent:

***Address of Weloome presented by the
Anjuman Islamia, Darjeeling, on 7th
June 1938.***

We, the members of the Anjuman Islamia, Dār-jeeling, on our behalf and on behalf of the Muslims of this district, beg to extend a most cordial welcome to Your Excellency and The Lady Brabourne on the occasion of your first visit to this beautiful Hill Station which enjoys the proud privilege of being the Summer Capital of Your Excellency's Government. We trust that Your Excellency will be pleased to visit this town twice a year in accordance with the traditions established by Your Excellency's predecessors.

2. Since its coming into existence on the 5th day of December 1903, the Anjuman has been untiringly striving for the amelioration of the intellectual, moral, social, and material conditions of the Muslim community,* not only of the town of Darjeeling but also throughout the length and breadth of the district.

3. The Muslim population of this district, though not large in number, is scattered practically over the entire district and for their benefit and convenience the Anjuman has opened branches at Kalimpong, Kurseong, Siliguri, Lebong and Sukia.

4. To provide accommodation for the large congregations on Fridays and still larger congregations on *Id*-days, it has rebuilt the Juma Masjid in this town and has also built Masjids in other towns of the District. Besides, we have, under our management, the Muslim burial grounds in the District and

we also provide decent burial free of charge for the poor and the destitute. We maintain a *musafirkhana* (guest house) where many visitors to this town without any distinction of caste and creed receive free accommodation, a privilege which is highly appreciated and extensively availed of. The Anjuman also supports from its funds the helpless widows and orphans, the poor and decrepit members of the community.

5. To promote the intellectual welfare of the community, the Anjuman maintains a girls' Muktab and a junior Madrassa for boys under a capable Head Master, Syed Ahmed Hossain, who is the life and soul of the Madrassa. The boys and girls of the community are receiving practically free education in these two institutions. Both the institutions have been progressing fairly and getting aid from the Government and the Municipality.

6. During the short period that the Anjuman has been in existence, it has spent over a lakh of rupees in the construction of its two schools and other public buildings and has been able to accomplish much towards its aims. In this connection the valuable services rendered by the office-bearers of the Anjuman deserve mention. The successful career which the Anjuman has had so far has been due largely to the sympathy and support which it has all along received from the Government as well as from the public. We take this opportunity of expressing our full confidence in the present Ministry which has unhesitatingly helped the cause of the Anjuman Islamiya, Darjeeling, for the betterment of the conditions of the Muslim community in the District. We cannot but offer our sincere thanks to all the Muslim

Ministers of Bengal, who have not only very kindly become permanent members of the Anjuman, but also have always been offering their best support by way of monetary contributions and sound advice. We also cannot leave this opportunity of expressing our gratitude and thankfulness to the present Deputy Commissioner and his predecessors and also to the Commissioners of the Municipality of Darjeeling who have always extended their sympathy and help towards the cause that the Anjuman Islamia has taken up.

7. Although much has been accomplished in the past, we are conscious that still more remains to be done in order to meet the growing needs of our community. We have not relaxed our efforts but the world-wide trade depression, which has set in, naturally throws obstacles in the way of progress.

8. Your Excellency will be pleased to learn that we, the Muslims, are passing our days here in peace without any disturbance or troubles. We are glad to state that the local Government have removed our several grievances and they are always ready to extend their helping hands towards this numerically small community in Darjeeling.

9. We pray and trust that Your Excellency's administration, which has commenced at a new era in the history of this Province, will be able to promote in every possible manner peace and contentment in the country, will bring moral and material prosperity to the people and will thus remain a record for emulation to Your Excellency's successors.

10. We beg to avail this opportunity of congratulating Your Excellency as Your Excellency has been

called upon to act as the Viceroy of India. We are especially pleased to think that this honour has fallen upon Your Excellency during your Governorship of Bengal—an event which has only one precedent in the history of the Province.

11. We crave the leave of Your Excellency to offer our sincere thanks to, Your Excellency and The Lady Brabourne for the kind sympathy and good wishes the Anjuman has received from you and we pray that Your Excellency would be graciously pleased to sympathise with the noble cause of the Anjuman Islamia as Your Excellency's predecessors were always pleased to do.

12. We are grateful to Your Excellency and The Lady Brabourne for the trouble you have so very kindly taken to grace the Anjuman Islamia with this visit of Yours and we also beg to apologise to Your Excellency for taxing Your Excellency's patience with all this narration of our past performances. But we have not been able to withstand the temptation of laying open our hearts to Your Excellency on this the first visit of Your Excellency and The Lady Brabourne to our Anjuman.

(In Urdu) :—

*"May you, by God's grace, remain prosperous
in the world,*

*In prime of fortune, height of wealth and
bloom of health."*

***His Excellency's Reply to the Address
presented by the Anjuman Islami,
Darjeeling, on 7th June 1938.***

GENTLEMEN,

I should like, at the outset, to thank you very much for the kind references you have made to Lady Brabourne and myself in the address which has just been read. I much appreciate the very cordial welcome which you have extended to us on behalf of the Muslim community on the occasion of our first stay in these hills. On our first arrival in Darjeeling, nearly two months ago, I said, in reply to other addresses, that we were looking forward to our stay here with the liveliest of anticipation. I am now in a position to say that our expectations have been more than fulfilled.

I also wish to express my gratitude to you for your kind reference to my forthcoming acting appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Lady Brabourne and I much appreciate your good wishes in the task that lies before us.

The list of achievements of the Anjuman which we have just heard is an impressive one. It is clear that, in the twenty-nine years of its existence, the Anjuman has applied itself with vigour and determination to its double task of providing for the Muhammadans of these hills a rallying point and a meeting place, and also of providing for their physical, moral and spiritual needs. I have seen, with interest, the buildings which you have erected around this spot—an outpost of Islam in this Frontier region. I understand that they have their counterparts in the

other sub-divisions of the District. I have been particularly impressed with the mosque and the guest house which I have just seen. That you have not restricted the use of the guest house to the members of your own community is a sign of the breadth of outlook with which those who are in authority in the Anjuman view the duties which have fallen upon them; and it is also an indication of the innate kindness and hospitality of the people of your community in these hills. Communalism is an evil which, I fear, it will take a great many years to overcome in this country and it presents, I think, one of the most difficult of the problems which will face India for many generations to come. That you have taken care to let no such spirit animate your dealings in Darjeeling is well demonstrated by your management of the guest house; and your attitude in this matter is one which I have no doubt you do your utmost to preserve in all the other activities which you undertake.

I have learnt with interest of the steps which you have taken to promote the education of the Muslims of this District—and the excellent School Hall in which we are now assembled is a sign of the value that you place upon the teaching of your children. The help which you have received in this matter both from the Municipality and from Government shows that your efforts are recognised as being worthy of assistance and support.

I am very pleased to hear of the sympathetic relations that subsist between you and the local representatives of Government: I am glad to know

that you feel that, and that your various needs have received understanding treatment at their hands. Your community is, of course, a comparatively small one in this District, and it must be mainly for the members of it to see to their own needs and requirements. A community that helps itself, however, will ever command the sympathy of others; and I am sure that you may always rely on those in authority in this District to see that you are given fair play in all matters which may affect your well-being.

You have expressed, gentlemen, your hope that it will prove possible for me to visit this town twice a year in accordance with the custom of my predecessors. I have already, upon a previous occasion, given expression to my views on the question of the visits of my Government to the hills. As regards my own visits, I cannot give you any more definite an assurance than I then did concerning the visits of Government; but perhaps it will suffice for me to repeat now, with the experience of two months behind me, what I said when I first arrived in Darjeeling—and that is that I have been extremely glad to find that both personal and public considerations have warranted our stay amongst you this year.

I thank you, gentlemen, once more for your expressions of goodwill, and I offer you, in my turn, the very best wishes of Lady Brabourne and myself for your continued prosperity and success, both as an Anjuman and as a community, in this most pleasant and delightful District of Darjeeling.

His Excellency's Addresses to the recipients of medals, badges and sanads at the Informal Investiture held at Government House, Darjeeling, on 9th June 1938.

C.S.I.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY NELSON, C.S.I., I.C.S.,

You have served for over 33 years in the Indian Civil Service and have acquired invaluable knowledge and experience on the revenue side. The first twenty years of your service were passed mainly in the Districts and included, amongst other important duties, the Settlement of the District of Rajshahi and neighbouring river areas. You first acted as a Divisional Commissioner some 10 years ago and were appointed permanently to that rank in 1930. Since then you have, on two occasions, acted as Member of the Board of Revenue—a position which you have now come to occupy in a permanent capacity.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I invest you with the Insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of which His Majesty has been pleased to appoint you a Companion.

C.I.E.

MR. ARTHUR JULES DASH, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

You entered the Indian Civil Service in 1910 and have a record of efficient service both in the Districts and Secretariat. Your work, some 10 years ago, as Secretary of the Department of Education,

at the time of the preparation and passage of the Bengal Primary Education Bill was of the utmost value to the Government of that time. Since then, you have officiated on several occasions as Commissioner of a Division and were confirmed in this position just over a year ago.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I invest you with the Insignia of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, of which His Majesty has been pleased to appoint you a Companion.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Gold.

MR. GURU SADAY DUTT, I.C.S.,

You have rendered over 32 years service in Bengal and have made valuable contributions to the promotion of social work during that period. The association which you founded in memory of your wife has met with great success in promoting the advancement of women in the Province. You have also made your own distinctive contribution towards improving the interests and outlook of the youth of the Province by the foundation of the Bratachari Movement. This movement has evoked a response not only throughout this Presidency but also elsewhere in India and has been of much value by reason of the sound ideals of personal fitness and social service which it has sought to inculcate.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Gold for public service in India.

Khan Bahadur.

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI KALIMUDDIN AHMAD,

You joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1912 and became a Subdivisional Officer in 1921, occupying since then a variety of posts. You are now Subdivisional Officer of Gaibandha in the District of Rangpur and have gained for yourself a reputation as a very competent and efficient officer, commanding, by your ability and uprightness of character, the respect of people of all classes and communities.

In recognition of your long and meritorious service His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of "Khan Bahadur" and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that distinction.

Rai Bahadur.

RAI DEBENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA BAHADUR,

A leading Advocate of the Rajshahi Bar, you have taken a keen interest in local affairs in that town. You were elected Chairman of the Municipality in 1925 and again in 1934. You have devoted yourself with energy to the duties of this responsible position, and have made the proper maintenance of the Municipal income your own personal task. It is largely owing to your enthusiasm and energy that electricity and a proper water supply have been installed in Rajshahi. You also played a leading part in the Silver Jubilee Celebrations in 1935 when you were active in collecting funds for charitable purposes.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now bestowed upon you the title of 'Rai Bahadur' and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI BHUBAN MOHAN CHATARJI BAHADUR;

You became a Commissioner of the Darjeeling Municipality many years ago and have been the Vice-Chairman of the District Board since 1927. In both these positions you have won the confidence of all classes and communities in the District by your ability and strict impartiality. As a Pleader you are also well-known for your trustworthy and conscientious work.

The title of 'Rai Sahib' was conferred upon you 10 years ago and His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of 'Rai Bahadur', and I am very pleased to hand you the Sanad of this further distinction.

Rai Sahib.

RAI SAHIB PURNA BAHADUR PRODHAN,

As a well-known contractor in this District you have carried out, in a most satisfactory manner, several large schemes of construction of public importance. Amongst the enterprises undertaken by you are numbered the construction of a second lake for the Senchal water works and a pump house at Khonkhola; the erection of a pump house at Ghoom; the construction of the Jor Bungalow Market and various works for the municipality and at Government House after the disastrous earthquake

of 1934. In all these matters you have rendered most willing assistance to those who have required your services and have performed the work entrusted to you in a sound and expeditious manner.

The title of "Rai Sahib" has now been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of this distinction.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal In Bronze.

MR. MANINDRA NATH ROY CHAUDHURY:

Your loyal and devoted service of over thirty years culminated in your holding the post of Head Clerk in the Civil Surgeon's office at Rajshahi. As befits a member of a family well-known and influential locally, you have taken a practical interest in public affairs at Rajshahi and your benefactions have included the repairing of all roads in the Sadar Hospital compounds, and the excavation of a new tank for the poor of the locality at a cost of some Rs. 3,000. You also rendered yeoman service as an Honorary Supervisor during the last census operations.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Bronze for public service in India.

SPEECHES

delivered by

His Excellency

SIR ROBERT REID, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Acting Governor of Bengal

during

1938-39

***His Excellency Sir Robert Reid's Speech
at the Eastern Bengal Saraswat Samaj
Convocation at Dacca on 12th July
1938.***

LEARNED PANDITS OF THE SARASWAT SAMAJ,

The pleasure which should ordinarily attend the occasion of this annual gathering is to-day marred by the hand of death. For within the last few weeks the Samaj has sustained a grave—indeed it may well seem to you still almost an irreparable—loss in the sudden passing of your President, Pandit Rashmohan Vidyaratna. The eloquent Address to which we have just listened affords ample and convincing testimony to the profound learning and to the saintly character of the erstwhile village teacher who was your President for seven difficult years. Son of a father who was himself eminent for his learning and one of the founders of this Society, Rashmohan Vidyaratna inherited traditions of scholarship and service and served you as your Secretary for many years before he was elected to be your President. In both capacities and also in the role in which he would, I believe, himself most wish to be remembered,—that of the simple Seeker and Teacher in the *tol* which his family had maintained for many generations,—the Pandit set an example which must have been a source of inspiration to his colleagues no less than to his pupils. To his wise guidance of this Society, his fearless championship of the traditional outlook of the Pandits, his insistence on the maintenance of their honourable reputation for unswerving loyalty, his successful resistance to the pressure sometimes brought to bear

upon him as your leader to permit a deviation from the time-honoured ideals of life and conduct,—to all these your Treasurer has given ample testimony in his address. Permit me to offer this expression of my deep sympathy with the Samaj in the passing of a Sanskrit scholar distinguished for his learning and his modesty and of a President well-loved and deeply revered.

I thank you, learned Pandits, for the expression in your address, of your devoted loyalty to the Throne, and I shall gladly transmit your felicitations to His Excellency Lord Brabourne who would have been the recipient of your welcoming address to-day had he not been called elsewhere to discharge the duties of the highest post under the Crown in India. I also greatly appreciate your cordial reference to me personally on my return to the Province in which I passed the greater part of my 31 years of service. I need not say that I am proud to be called upon to stand, for a time, at the head of its administration and I can assure you that its welfare in every sphere is a matter which I have very much at heart.

In the course of his address, the Treasurer has given an account of the origin of your Society and of the activities which it exists to foster. The picture of the Pandit surrounded by, supporting, and, in his turn, I hope, ministered to by, his group of *chelas*,—teaching them and at the same time learning with them,—is one that is as attractive as it is rare in an age of feverish hustle where aims are often but dimly envisaged and the clear edges of ideals are too often blurred so as to fit in with utilitarian ends. It is well that in a

materialistic age there should be some who ask nothing more of this world than to be allowed to pursue knowledge for its own sake, regardless of material rewards and popular applause. You, learned Pandits, remain seekers after truth throughout your lives: revealing, to your chosen disciples, the truth as it has been revealed to you, but "seeking" ever till, like your late President, you pass, still seeking, to the great Beyond. The thought of wordly reward may play a small part in prompting your activities, but there is no doubt that the reward is there in that calm and serene condition of mind which comes only to earnest seekers after truth,—to whatever form of religion they own allegiance.

But Pandits, like other men, must live and I am very pleased to observe that it has been possible for Government to restore to its previous level your annual grant. I hope that this indication of the value which Government sets on the activities of the Samaj will also stimulate the generosity of private donors. For myself I shall be glad to follow the example of my predecessors and make the customary donation of seven hundred and fifty rupees to the funds of the Society, in token of my interest in the institution and the importance which I attach to its work. In this connection may I say that I am glad to see that the Samaj appreciate the importance of maintaining at a high level the standard required of those who seek to pass the various stages of the Pandits' courses of study? It would be an evil day for the Samaj and for the objects which it exists to pursue if, in response to popular clamour or for some other irrelevant cause, the titles it bestows came to be lightly won, and therefore lightly regarded.

Your Treasurer has been good enough to say that I have conferred an honour on the Brahmin Pandits in presiding over this Convocation to-day. I assure you that to me it has been both a privilege and a unique experience to share in the picturesque ceremonies of a system of education in some respects very different from that in which I was myself brought up. I congratulate those,—pupils and teachers alike,—whose successful labours have received recognition to-day. Though differing, for instance, in the principle that the teacher should participate with the pupil both in the plaudits and the rewards of a prize-giving, yet it seems to me that there are certain features of your system which have their parallel in the older Universities of Europe,—particularly in those like Oxford and Cambridge in which the “tutorial system” plays a major part. There, as in your case, the student who seeks Honours relies more, for the development of his faculties, on a close communion with an individual tutor than on either his private reading or on his attendance at public lectures. And you for your part, I believe, would not find much to quarrel with in a system which enabled an author to refer to his College in the dedication of a book as—

“A House of Learning
Ancient, Liberal and Humane,
And My Most Kindly Nurse.”

Learned Pandits, allow me, in taking leave of you, to thank you once again for your friendly welcome and to wish you, individually and in your learned Society, another year's success in the pursuit and the handing on of the ancient lore of Hind.

***His Excellency Sir Robert Reid's Addresses
to gentlemen Invested at the Dacca
Dürbar on 18th July 1938.***

Khan Bahadur,

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI MUHAMMAD YAHYA,

Appointed a Sub-Deputy Collector in 1913, you were promoted to the Bengal Civil Service in 1927 and in the same year began a connection with the Dacca Nawab Estate which still continues. First as Assistant Manager and then,—for the last four years,—as Chief Manager, you have discharged your duties with ability and tact, and have achieved conspicuous success. Your interest in the welfare of the tenants of the Estate has been evinced in the establishment of rural welfare societies, and your relations with the proprietors have throughout been cordial and sympathetic.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Bahadur, and I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of that title.

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI KABIRUDDIN KHAN, M.L.A.,

As a member of the District Board of Mymensingh and of many other local bodies, you have devoted much time and energy to public service in Netrokona where you are the Secretary of the Central Co-operative Bank and of the Anjuman High English School. You are held in high respect by the members of your own community and have laboured tirelessly for the improvement of conditions in your locality. You have given unvarying

support to the cause of ordered Government and in times of stress and difficulty your influence has always been on the side of law and order.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon you six years ago and His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Bahadur. I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of this further distinction.

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI HAJI KAZEMUDDIN AHMED,

You have been President of the Munshiganj Union since the days of the old Panchayeti system and for more than thirteen years have rendered valuable service as an Honorary Magistrate. Your record of public service and public benefactions has earned for you the esteem of all communities in Munshiganj. You have given liberally to charitable objects, such as the Munshiganj dispensary, the local Girls' School and other causes.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon you in 1932 and His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Bahadur. I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of this further distinction.

Rai Bahadur.

RAI UPENDRA NATH GHOSH BAHADUR,

You joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1913 and have worked both in the Settlement Department and in the general line, including a period of over three years as a Subdivisional Officer. Your work as Probate Deputy Collector in Calcutta was specially distinguished and the efficiency and thoroughness you there displayed led to your being

placed on special duty in the Secretariat in connection with certain new taxation proposals. Since 1936 you have been Manager of the Bhowal Court of Wards Estate and have discharged with marked success the important and difficult duties of that post.

His Excellency the Viceroy conferred upon you the title of Rai Sahib four years ago and has now been pleased to confer upon you the further title of Rai Bahadur, and I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of this distinction.

Khan Sahib.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI SYED MISBAHUDDIN HOSSAIN,

You have established a high position among the lawyers of Mymensingh by your conduct of cases in the Criminal Courts where you are now Public Prosecutor.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib and I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of that distinction.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI ABDUL MAJID JAMADAR,

You have been the President of the Bhandaria Union Board in the District of Bakarganj for three out of the four terms of its existence and it is mainly through your zeal and untiring energy that this Board has earned the reputation of being one of the most efficient and most progressive in the District. You have been active for the improvement of the villages of your Union, and the Bhandaria Debt Settlement Board, of which you are Chairman, has won the confidence of the public by its fairness and impartiality.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib, and I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of that distinction.

Rai Sahib.

RAI SAHIB SARĀT KAMAL BHATTACHARJĒE,

You have been the President of the Ellenga Union Board in the District of Mymensingh for many years and under your management it has come to be regarded as a model Union Board. Your work as an Honorary Magistrate has been of exceptional value to Government, and you have given unostentatiously but generously to various charities. Your own services and great local influence have always been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the authorities.

The title of Rai Sahib has been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy and I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of that title.

RAI SAHIB INDU BHUSAN SARKAR, M.L.C.,

As an Honorary Magistrate with first class powers you have won the confidence of litigants and bar alike at Faridpur. You have rendered notable service as President of the Ishan-Gopalpur Union Board where you have successfully solved the problem of a proper water supply throughout the Union and have set up and are maintaining a charitable dispensary. Your interest in education is proved by your generous donations to the Ishan High English School in Faridpur town and by your efforts for the extension of higher education

to girls. You have also served the public as a member of the Faridpur District Board of which you have been a Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency the Viceroy having been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of that distinction.

Khan Sahib.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI ARIFUDDIN AHMAD QUADIRI,

You joined the Bengal Police as a Deputy Superintendent in 1919 and have served in that capacity in many Districts. Last year you were appointed to officiate as Additional Superintendent of Police at Mymensingh in which position you have carried out your duties in a conscientious manner. Your record in the service is that of an industrious and efficient worker.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib and I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of that distinction.

Rai Sahib.

RAI SAHIB RASIK CHARAN BASU,

During your 27 years service in the Bengal Police your work has been of a very high standard. In 1931 you joined the District Intelligence Branch, Bakarganj, and since that time your capabilities and courage have been tested to the full. Your integrity and influence for good have earned you the respect of all sections of the community.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib and I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of that distinction.

RAI SAHIB JATINDRA MOHAN MUKHUTY,

You were appointed an Assistant Engineer on the construction of the great new railway bridge over the Meghna in 1935. Thanks to the competent and expeditious manner in which the construction was handled, the project was completed in two working seasons instead of the three seasons allowed for in the original estimate. You are entitled to a large share of the credit for this achievement.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, and I have much pleasure in investing you with the Badge of that distinction.

Kaisar-I-Hind Medal In Silver.

REVEREND STANLEY GRIFFITHS WOOLLARD,

A well-known and much-respected figure in Narayanganj you have worked for over 27 years as a Missionary in East Bengal. A few years ago you became the first President of the Narayanganj Young Men's Welfare Association—an institution which has been doing work of great value amongst the youth of Narayanganj. The success which has attended the activities of this Association may be ascribed in large measure to your untiring labours and to the constant personal interest which you have taken in it from its inception.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy I present you with the Kaisar-I-Hind Medal in Silver for public service in India.

Kaisar-I-Hind Medal in Bronze.

MUNSHI ROMIZUDDIN BEPARI,

You took an active part in relief operations during the period of scarcity last year in the District of Bakarganj. From the time when the scarcity became acute you issued rations of rice to those in need, distributing in this way several hundred maunds, and setting a valuable example to other well-to-do persons of the locality. The energy and public spirit which you displayed in this time of difficulty were of much assistance in the alleviation of hardship and distress.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-I-Hind Medal in Bronze for public service in India.

MR. SAILENDRA BEHARI SEN GUPTA,

As Secretary of the Patuakhali Relief Committee you rendered valuable public service in the collection of funds and the distribution of relief during the scarcity in that Subdivision last year. You took an active part in arranging relief work and yourself assisted the Relief Officers in the distribution of rice and cloth and the supervision of test works. The energy and cheerfulness which you displayed and your unremitting labour in this cause were an inspiration to your fellow workers and were in a large degree responsible for the success of the measures adopted.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-I-Hind Medal in Bronze for public service in India.

***His Excellency Sir. Robert Reid's
Addresses to recipients of King's
Police Medals, Indian Police Medals,
and to the members of the public
to whom rewards were given at the
Police Parade held at Dacca on 19th
July 1938.***

King's Police Medals.

MR. HENRY CARTER HUNT, I.P.,

You joined the Indian Police in 1909 and, while still a comparatively junior officer, won commendation for your handling of the Pragnpur-Khalilpur dacoity case. In 1921 your work as Secretary of the Railway Police Committee earned the Committee's warm appreciation. Since then you have occupied many important posts in the Bengal and Calcutta Police, and as a Deputy Commissioner in the latter force in 1926 you handled with conspicuous success and in a typically level headed manner many difficult situations during the long drawn out communal riots of that year. You first officiated as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police over five years ago and have since displayed in that position the same thoroughness and ability which have characterised your work throughout your service. In recognition of your services His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer upon you the King's Police Medal and I have much pleasure in decorating you with that award.

MR. CYRIL WEALE, I.P.,

Joining the Indian Police in 1921, you were posted early in your career to the Intelligence Branch as Special Assistant. In this position and later, as Additional Superintendent at Dacca, you showed a special aptitude for "intelligence" work and in 1930, when the terrorist movement was at its height, you were selected to be Special Superintendent in the Intelligence Branch. The experience you thus gained was turned to good account between 1934 and 1936 when, as Superintendent of Police, you had charge of the District Intelligence Branch, in addition to the general police administration of the District of Midnapore, at a time when terrorism was still active and dangerous. Your work there, performed in difficult circumstances, was of the utmost value to Government and your energy and efficiency were a continual inspiration to your fellow officers and subordinates. In recognition of your services His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer upon you the King's Police Medal with which I have now much pleasure in decorating you.

INSPECTOR. PULIN CHANDRA CHAKRABATTI,

In the course of your twenty-seven years service in the Police Department you have on many occasions received evidence of the confidence of your superior officers and their satisfaction with your work. In 1924 you received the thanks of Government for the efficient manner in which you had performed your duties during the disturbances of that year. You were later selected to serve in the Criminal Investigation Department and have justified

the choice by the high standard of your work. You have been instrumental in tracing and bringing to justice several important gangs of criminals whose activities had for long escaped detection. I have much pleasure in decorating you with the King's Police Medal which has now been awarded to you.

OFFICIATING INSPECTOR SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA,

You rendered admirable service in the Central Intelligence Branch from 1930 to 1935, and your work in the District Intelligence Branch at Faridpur during the last three years has been performed with efficiency and a large measure of success. You have already received many rewards and commendations and your courage, resourcefulness and devotion to duty have now earned for you the high award of the King's Police Medal with which it is now my duty to decorate you.

Indian Police Medals.

MR. RAGHABENDRA NATH BANARJI, I.P.,

Since you joined the police force, as a Deputy Superintendent, in 1917, your work has been marked by keenness and initiative. You have been particularly successful in winning the confidence of the public in rural areas and inducing them to co-operate in the prevention of crime. In 1924 you were awarded the King's Police Medal for your courage in effecting the arrest of two gangs of armed dacoits. You were promoted three years ago to the Imperial Police and were posted as Superintendent in the District of Murshidabad where you have won the

esteem and co-operation of the people. The Indian Police Medal has been awarded to you in recognition of your services and I now have pleasure in investing you with this decoration.

BABU JOGENDRA KUMAR SEN,

You have rendered service of an exceptionally high order in the police force as is evident from the fact that you have won as many as forty-eight rewards, besides other commendations during your career, and have recently been promoted to hold the Honorary rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. You have displayed tenacity of purpose and marked ability in dealing with crime of a political nature. It gives me great pleasure to invest you with the Indian Police Medal which has now been conferred upon you.

MAULVI MUKSHED ALI KHAN,

You joined the Bengal Police thirty-two years ago as a Sub-Inspector and have risen to the Honorary rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. In all the Districts in which you have served you have earned high praise for your trustworthiness and devotion to duty; you have received many awards and commendations, including a certificate by the Inspector-General for devotion to duty during the Civil Disobedience Movement. I am very pleased to invest you with the Indian Police Medal which has now been conferred upon you.

KHAN SAHIB JEMADAR TAHAWAR ALI,

After sixteen years service in Skinner's Horse you received in 1912 a Viceroy's Commission as Jemadar. Two years later, on leaving the Army, you joined the Bengal Police with the rank of Inspector. You served with distinction in several Districts of the Province as Inspector in charge of the Special Armed Force and in 1932 were appointed Chief Drill Instructor at the Police Training College at Sardah—a post which you still hold, and in which you have displayed great administrative ability and efficiency and have earned the respect of all ranks. In 1932 the title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon you and you have now been awarded the Indian Police Medal. I have much pleasure in investing you with this further distinction.

INSPECTOR TARAK PRASAD BHATTACHARJI,

Throughout a period of over thirty years spent in the police force of this Province your service has been characterised by industry and efficiency in a high degree and you have at all times discharged your responsibilities in a conscientious and painstaking manner. You have now been awarded the Indian Police Medal and I have much pleasure in decorating you with this well merited distinction.

INSPECTOR TARAPADA MALLIK,

You have maintained a very high standard of work throughout your service and have earned a great many commendations and rewards. You

played a noteworthy part in the campaign against dacoities in the District of Mymensingh. Your services were also specially recognised by the Government of India in connection with the Munitions Board cases of 1919. I have much pleasure in investing you with the Indian Police Medal which has been awarded to you.

INSPECTOR NALIN CHANDRA SARKAR,

Your detective abilities were put to good use in the Rajbari Circle of Faridpur District in 1926 when you brought under control a serious outbreak of dacoities. Thereafter you were an Instructor in the Detective Training School until it was closed in 1931, and were then employed in the Criminal Investigation Department where you maintained the high standard of your previous work in investigations in Dinajpur and Rangpur. Your work in the District of Dacca has been equally commendable and your services have been recognised by the award of the Indian Police Medal with which I now have much pleasure in decorating you.

INSPECTOR SUKHA SASI SIDHANTA,

You have been in the Police for over thirty years and since 1926 have been employed in the Criminal Investigation Department where you have rendered conspicuously able service. You have to your credit the suppression of a formidable gang of criminals in the District of Dinajpur and the detection of another gang in Pabna and Faridpur two years ago. The Indian Police Medal has been awarded to you for your services and I am very pleased to present you with this decoration.

INSPECTOR PRAMATHA NATH RAY,

You have rendered very valuable service in connection with the suppression of dacoities; and in particular you distinguished yourself by the careful and painstaking manner in which you handled the case for preventive action against a dangerous gang of criminals. Your work, though unobtrusively performed, is carried out with conscientiousness and precision, and I have much pleasure in decorating you with the Indian Police Medal which has been awarded to you for your able services.

INSPECTOR ATUL CHANDRA BHAUMIK,

You have done excellent work in the investigation of many important political cases and your services have won for you the award of the Indian Police Medal. I am very pleased to decorate you with this well merited distinction.

INSPECTOR PATRICK RAYMOND McDONALD,

You joined the police as a Sergeant in 1918 and first officiated as an Inspector eight years later—a rank in which you have since been confirmed. You did specially good work in Chittagong during the difficult years from 1930 to 1935, and later, as an Inspector in the Dacca City Police, you have performed your duties in a vigorous and conscientious manner. I have much pleasure in decorating you with the Indian Police Medal.

INSPECTOR RADHA CHARAN DAS,

You have served for over a quarter of a century in the Bengal Police. You have displayed conspicuous courage and devotion to duty in the discharge of your responsibilities as Inspector in charge of Dacca City—a post which you have held throughout the difficult days since 1930. At the same time your tactful and considerate behaviour has won for you in a marked degree the trust and confidence of the public. I have great pleasure in decorating you with the Indian Police Medal which has been awarded to you.

INSPECTOR HEM CHANDRA SEN,

You have a very good record as an investigating officer and have proved yourself to be exceptionally successful in the detection and prevention of crime. It gives me great pleasure to decorate you with the Indian Police Medal which you have so well deserved.

INSPECTOR SUBARNA KUMAR BASU,

You have over nineteen years service in the Bengal Police, and your work has throughout been marked by keenness and efficiency. Your devotion to duty has been recognised on many occasions by the award of good service marks, commendations and rewards. I have much pleasure in decorating you with the Indian Police Medal which you have well deserved.

INSPECTOR JOHN WILLIAM LEWIS,

You displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 24th September, 1937, in Mymensingh, when you disarmed and arrested a constable of the District Force who had already wounded two persons with a revolver. In recognition of the courage which you displayed on that occasion the Indian Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to you, and I have much pleasure in decorating you with this well merited distinction.

INSPECTOR MAULVI MUHAMMAD SYED ALI,

You have displayed conspicuous ability throughout your service of over 20 years in the Police and in 1925 were awarded the King's Police Medal for your courageous conduct in quelling a riot. Since 1931 you have been employed in the Criminal Investigation Department, where you have been successful in detecting and suppressing several bands of dangerous criminals. I have much pleasure in investing you with the Indian Police Medal.

INSPECTOR SURENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI,

You have played an important part in the investigation of many important cases of crime of a political nature. Though at times subjected to grave personal risk you have displayed courage and initiative in the execution of your duty and have achieved a notable measure of success. I am very pleased to invest you with the Indian Police Medal which has been awarded to you.

SUB-INSPECTOR JAGADISH CHANDRA KAR RAY,

You have put in over thirty-two years of exceedingly loyal service to Government. Your work has been characterised by keenness and courage, and your duties, however arduous, have always been carried out in a cheerful and willing manner. I have great pleasure in decorating you with the Indian Police Medal which has been awarded to you.

SUB-INSPECTOR AMBICA CHARAN BASU,

As a *thana* officer you displayed considerable detective ability and were selected as Town Sub-Inspector of Mymensingh when conditions in that town were a source of anxiety to Government. You amply justified your selection for this position, and your resource and initiative, as well as the personal courage which you displayed, were in no small measure responsible for the improvement which took place in the local situation. You are the author of a handbook on Criminology which has been approved as a standard work for cadets in the Police Training College. It gives me great pleasure to invest you with the Indian Police Medal.

SUB-INSPECTOR SRISH CHANDRA DE,

You enlisted as a constable in 1905 and were commended for your services when on duty at the Royal Camp on the occasion of the Durbar of 1911. Since then you have earned well-merited promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector. Your service has

been marked by exceptional loyalty and devotion to duty. I am very pleased to decorate you with the Indian Police Medal.

HEAD CONSTABLE ABDUL MAJID,

Throughout your service of over twenty-one years you have performed your duties in an exemplary manner and have been commended by all the officers under whom you have served. By your conduct you have set a high standard to other members of the Force. It is a pleasure to me to invest you with the Indian Police Medal which you have very well merited.

CONSTABLE RAM SARUP SINGH,

You displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when on the 31st January 1938, in the District of Nadia you effected the capture of a person armed with a dangerous weapon who was defying arrest. For the bravery shown by you on that occasion the Indian Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to you and I have much pleasure in investing you with a decoration so gallantly earned.

CONSTABLE DASARATH THAKUR,

The conspicuous courage and devotion to duty displayed by you on the 31st January 1938, when you succeeded in securing an armed person who refused to submit to arrest, have earned for you the award of the Indian Police Medal for Gallantry. I have great pleasure in decorating you with a medal so gallantly earned.

Members of the Public.

BABU KUSHAI BISWAS,

Hearing sounds of violence at night, you and three others went to a neighbour's house where you found that a dacoity was being committed. You attacked the dacoits and were able to capture one of their number. As a result of your brave action two criminals were brought to justice.

MUNSHI GAGAN KHAN,

When a dacoity was committed at midnight at a neighbour's house, you went to his assistance and attacked the dacoits, wounding one of them with a spear. Your action led to the capture of this man and to the detection of several other cases.

MAULVI AZIZUL HAQUE TALUKDAR,

Through your alert observation and resourcefulness the assembly of a party of men for the purpose of committing a dacoity was brought to the notice of the rural police. The boat in which the men were gathered was surrounded, and the occupants then fled, leaving behind firearms and lathis as evidence of their criminal intentions. Four of the fugitives were captured and the identity of three others was established. It was through your resource and public spirit that a serious crime was thus averted.

MAULVI MAHANTULLAH SARKAR,

You have been of great assistance to the police in your own locality where you have helped in the investigation of several cases of dacoity. In so doing you have displayed very commendable public spirit.

***His Exoellenoy Sir Robert Reid's
Address at the Convocation of the
Dacca University on 20th July 1938.***

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am not going to stand for long between you and the distinguished visitor who is about to deliver to-day's Convocation address. Sir Akbar Hydari's talents and abilities have won for him the respect of all communities in India; and his words will be eagerly listened to here to-day and as eagerly read throughout the country when they appear in the papers to-morrow. Though a great part of his career has been devoted to matters of finance and accounts, he has also—and to good effect—turned his attention, on occasions to what I may perhaps call “humaner” matters, including in that term the problems of education! It was he who conceived and translated into reality the idea of our sister institution in Hyderabad, the Osmania University, which stands to-day as a monument to his breadth of vision, to his interest in higher education and to his organizing abilities. With Dacca University his name has long been associated and I am glad indeed to endorse the very cordial welcome which the Vice-Chancellor has extended to him and to express on behalf of the Dacca University the pleasure we feel in having him as the principal figure of our Convocation.

I must also thank you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, for the friendly terms in which you have welcomed me here to-day. Though I shall hold the office of Chancellor of the University for only a few months,

I can assure you that that fact will in no way lessen the keenness of my interest in its welfare nor my determination to do all in my power to promote its advantage. On the one hand, as you have observed, anything that concerns the University of Dacca where so many students from Assam pursue their higher studies must be of much interest to me, while on the other I feel, naturally and rightly, a real interest and affection for one of the great educational institutions of a Province in which I spent more than thirty years of my life.

The eloquent address which the Vice-Chancellor has just delivered expounds clearly the current problems and the ultimate aspirations of the University and furnishes the latest intelligence regarding many subjects on which those who are interested in the welfare of the University would wish to be informed. I fully associate myself with what the Vice-Chancellor has said regarding the heavy loss inflicted on the University by the hand of death during the past year. But while we mourn the fact that they themselves have been taken from among us, we have the consolation that the world of Science, of Letters and of Poetry is for ever enriched by the labours and the genius of men like Sir J. C. Bose, Dr. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee and Sir Muhammad Iqbal.

The election of a prominent member of the University as General President of the coming Indian Science Congress is a matter for gratification to the University and the Province alike. Dr. J. C. Ghosh has brought honour upon himself and upon the University by his appointment, and the distinction which he has achieved will, I hope, emphasise

to the outside world both the importance which this University attaches to science and the high quality of its work in that realm of study.

The University is anxious to improve the existing facilities for study and training in scientific subjects by the addition of faculties in Medicine and Agriculture. As regards Medicine, a generous bequest was made some time ago by the late Babu Jagamohan Pal towards the establishment of a Medical College here. Certain conditions attach to the bequest and the University is naturally anxious that the risk of the offer being withdrawn and the money passing away from their control should be avoided. In default of other generous benefactors coming forward, it has applied to Government to supply the balance necessary to bring the Medical College into being. The matter is one which will need careful consideration; for, besides other important factors that must be taken into account, opinions, as the Vice-Chancellor has observed, differ sharply as to whether it is better to aim at producing quantity in the shape of large numbers of trained licentiates or quality in the shape of a limited number of highly qualified graduates. I have no doubt that Government will give the most careful consideration to the report, when it is received, of the representative and expert committee which has been appointed to investigate the University's proposals in the matter.

As regards Agriculture, the proposals for the establishment of a Faculty of Agriculture are not, perhaps, so far advanced. But I have no doubt the University has not failed to notice with interest that Government has announced its intention to

proceed with the scheme for an Agricultural Institute at the Manipur Farm and has sanctioned the erection of the buildings. An agricultural Institute at a Farm and a Faculty of Agriculture at a University should be, as the Vice-Chancellor has said, complementary the one to the other and the coming into being of the former cannot but lead to better hopes of the birth of the latter. I am sure that proposals regarding the inter-relation between the Institute and the University will, when the time comes, receive from Government the sympathetic attention that they deserve.

As regards a third line of study, Sanskrit, to which reference was made in Sir John Anderson's speech last year, I have recently learnt that a substantial advance has been made. A few days ago the Executive Council of the University informed Government that they were prepared to set aside Rs. 80,000 to make up the sum required to establish a permanent trust for the Sanskrit Chair Endowment Fund, a decision which I am sure will be applauded by all those who are anxious to see the teaching of this branch of learning placed on a proper footing.

Ladies and Gentlemen, before I give place to the learned speaker who is to deliver to you the Convocation address to-day, I have two pleasant duties to perform. First I should like to offer my own congratulations as Chancellor to those who have won prizes or taken their degrees to-day. I wish them every success in the wider life upon which they must now embark. And secondly I would wish to add to what the Vice-Chancellor has said an expression of my own appreciation of

the eminent and valuable services which Mr. Shahabuddin has rendered to the University in the capacity of Treasurer during the last seven years. There is no need for me to say at length anything about a personality so well known in Dacca but it will be long, I am sure, before the University ceases to recall with gratitude the varied services which Mr. Shahabuddin has done on its behalf as an honorary worker.

I will now take no more of your time but will call upon the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari to deliver his Convocation Address.

***His Excellency Sir Robert Reid's Speech
at the Conference of Union Boards of
Dacca District on 21st July 1938.***

MR. SUHRAWARDY, MR. GEORGE, MR. SHAHABUDDIN
AND GENTLEMEN,

Allow me first to express my thanks to the Hon'ble Minister for his courtesy in asking me to come here to-day: to the Presidents of the Union Boards of Dacca assembled at this Conference for the warm welcome which they have accorded to me: and lastly to the Chairman of the District Board for the words with which he opened his very interesting report. It is really needless to say, though I must admit I have said it many times during my visit to Dacca this year, that it is a great pleasure to me to be back here in Bengal for a season, to renew so many old acquaintances and friendships.

In many parts of the Province and particularly in this District of Dacca, there is growing to manhood a generation to whom a countryside covered by a network of Union Boards is part of the accepted scheme of things. Yet the Act by which these Boards were established is not twenty years old and the innovation was at first bitterly opposed in many parts of the Province. Though the Act itself is no doubt far from perfect, the soundness of the principles behind it has been abundantly proved and the utility of the Union Board system and still more its potentialities for good, in any area where there is a sufficiency of capable and public spirited individuals to work it, would now, I venture to think, be questioned by few.

You here in Dacca claim—and not without justification—to have been in the vanguard of Union Board administration so far as East Bengal is concerned. Like other Districts, you have your good Boards and your Boards that are indifferent or even bad: but I am glad to learn that on the whole the Union Boards of Dacca District can point to a generally high level of efficiency and to a long list of beneficent activities that stand to their credit since 1919. And though no doubt the Union Board was called into existence primarily for parochial purposes—I use “parochial” in the best sense of the term—we should not overlook the valuable preparation which service on the Union Boards and other local bodies affords for activities in higher administrative spheres. The Union Board also offers an opportunity to the retired Government Officer—trained in administration and often still decidedly active—to continue in an honorary capacity his work for his fellow men. I should think that the pre-eminence which this District has won for itself in Union Board administration must be due in no small part to the fact that Dacca furnishes so many officers to Government service who become available for this work on retirement.

I fully realise that the problems before you are vast and that your resources are relatively small. Reference has in particular been made to the lack of pure drinking water in the villages, to the lack of knowledge of the elementary principles of hygiene and to the lack of facilities for proper and adequate medical treatment. I can assure you that the Government of the Province are keenly

aware of the needs of the rural areas in these matters and are doing their utmost to strengthen the hands of local bodies in grappling with these problems.

With regard to the supply of drinking water in rural areas, Government have long recognised the great urgency of this problem and have, for more than a decade, been making annual grants to local authorities for this purpose. Last year a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs was provided: this year that figure has been trebled. It has also been made possible for the District Boards to take water supply loans from Government on very favourable terms. I notice that the Union Boards of this District have themselves been spending large amounts from the funds at their disposal for this purpose every year: it is money well spent, if the sources of supply are judiciously selected. But I would remind you that the mere allocation and spending of money is not enough: to secure the full benefit of the funds at your disposal, there must be a judicious planning of your water supply schemes. Thanks to the foresight of your District Board Chairman,—there exists a comprehensive scheme for the whole rural area of this District. It has been estimated that if all the authorities who have money to spend on water supply will see that their money is utilised in financing the portions of the scheme which fall in their own geographical areas, every family in the District will ultimately have within reasonably easy reach a supply of pure drinking water. If that aim could be attained, it would not be long before mortality from Chelera, Dysentery and similar diseases connected

with a bad water supply became a thing of the past. But such a state of things can only be brought about by co-operation between all the authorities concerned (especially the Union Boards) and by wise planning. And though in this matter Dacca would seem once again to have been a pioneer District, Government also are coming to the assistance of the Districts by creating a sub-division whose duty it will be to advise local bodies as to the suitability of their schemes and proposals for rural water-supply.

With regard to the problem of illiteracy it is a matter for congratulation that the extension of those provisions of the Primary Education Act, which provide for the local raising of funds by a general Primary Education cess and tax, has been welcomed by the people of the Dacca District. I hope that this will lead to the same substantial progress in this most important matter that is seen in the neighbouring District of Mymensingh.

I am glad to note that the Union Boards have been using part of the money at their disposal for the maintenance of Union Board dispensaries. You have urged that village dispensaries may be placed on the same footing as thana dispensaries from the point of view of Government aid in their maintenance. I would, however, remind you of the larger area and population which the thana dispensary is designed to serve; and when it is considered that Government make no capital grants either to thana or village dispensaries, it will be realised that it is only right that there should be some difference between the rates of the recurring grants given to

the two types of institution. I have no doubt, however, that the Hon'ble Minister will take due note of your desires.

The point which the Chairman of the District Board has raised in connection with the Calcutta Police must, of 'course, be a matter for my Government to consider, and I may add that it is a point which has already come to notice. My Government have also announced their decision to appoint a committee to investigate the various problems connected with the rural police, and you will, I think, be prepared to await the outcome of the deliberations which are at present in progress in connection with both these matters.

I have been specially pleased to distribute this morning to those Presidents and members of Union Boards of the District, who have rendered good service during the year, the rewards and certificates which have been granted to them." I am interested also to hear of the method by which individual Union Boards have been encouraged by the District Board to do good work and by which the District Board grants have been allocated to them.

I have spoken at some length this morning but this does not mean that I intend for a moment to encroach on the powers and privileges which under the new Constitution belong to the responsible Minister. For it is to him rather than to myself that you should look for help and guidance in these matters, and it is needless for me to say that I know that he will not fail to do all that he can to see that the interests of local bodies such as

yours get the attention they deserve in the counsels of those to whom the administration of the Province is committed.

And now, Gentlemen, you have a long agenda before you and many Resolutions of interest and importance to discuss. I will therefore detain you no further, but will thank you once again for your cordial welcome and leave you to your deliberations.

***His Excellency Sir Robert Reid's Speech
at the opening of the Dacca Inter-
School Association Pavillion on 21st
July 1938.***

MR. RAY CHAUDHURY, 'LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It has been a great pleasure to me to come here to-day to meet the members of the Dacca City Inter-Schools Association, to witness the display which they have organised, and to declare open this fine pavilion. The short history which the President has given us of the foundation and development of the Association illustrates very clearly both the need for such an institution and the difficulties with which such a body has to contend. The need arises from the fact that without a central co-ordinating authority, much of the value of school life on its social and athletic side is lost to the rising generation: the friendly rivalry of school with school and the stimulus that that rivalry exerts are apt to flag, where there is no outside authority to bring the schools together and thereby stir up the spirit of competition. The difficulties of running such an organisation are numerous. It involves the raising of funds which schools and parents alike are often loth to subscribe; it makes heavy demands on the time and patience of the organisers for which—more often than not—they get little thanks and it calls for special gifts of forbearance and tact in that such a body can only work by means of influence and persuasion. Be that as it may, however, the

task is immensely "worth while". It is best entrusted, as you yourselves seem to have found, to a body founded on a democratic basis and representative mainly of the schools themselves, but containing also a sufficiently large disinterested element, which can exert its influence to counteract the jealousies which are sometimes apt to divide rival institutions, and to see that local dissensions are not imported into the deliberations of the central body. The latter body, by scrupulous fairness of conduct, must aim at becoming an authority, which will evoke real loyalty to itself and so help to minimise those disruptive tendencies which so often accompany keen local rivalries. We want rivalry but we want it to be friendly and sportsmanlike. It is healthy rivalry of that kind that an Inter-School Association exists to foster.

Thanks mainly to the generosity of a local well-wisher, Mr. G. Ghose, aided by a substantial donation from Sir John Anderson which he gave in recognition of the excellent display organised by the Association last year, you have now a pavilion for the use of the Association. The decision to erect a pavilion was undoubtedly as wise as it was bold. It is designed to serve both the main aspects of the Association's activities, the athletic and the social; and, it would seem to be well suited to serve both objects. But I believe that you will find that it serves more than these immediate needs. This building,—on the successful completion of which I heartily congratulate the contractors and Mr. Roy, the District Engineer, who planned and supervised its construction,—will stand, in the eyes of the

school boys and in the eyes of the public, as the outward symbol of the Association. By the mere fact that you have in this building a "home" of your own, your position will be more assured. Before, the public might be forgiven if it pleaded ignorance of your existence. Now your handsome red roof must attract the eye of your passer-by: simply as an advertisement of your existence, the pavilion will prove to have been a good investment and I am sure that, the Association will find its position greatly strengthened and its power for good immensely enhanced by the possession of this Headquarters. The boys of the Dacca City Schools are drawn from many communities and represent many types. This pavilion provides a centre of cultural and social life where all may meet on terms of equality and where each may get to know the others and, with greater knowledge, come to understand his fellows better.

It has given me great pleasure to see the display which has been staged this afternoon by the Boy Scouts and the Bratacharis. As Chief Scout of Bengal I shall not have many opportunities of seeing the scouts at their work. But I know from former years of the energy and enthusiasm which is called forth by scouting here in Bengal. I have also before now seen the distinctive work of the Bratacharis and am very glad to renew my acquaintance with them to-day. Their movement too is of much value in training the youth of the Province in matters of physical well-being and social welfare. The presence of so many young men and boys here to-day at your combined display shows moreover

how successful you have been in Dacca in fostering that atmosphere of inutual co-operation without which the true sporting spirit cannbt thrive. I must congratulate all those who have taken part in to-day's ceremonies and in their organisation; I trust that they will all continue the good work which has been so well begun, and which has, I am sure, great potentialities for good for the people of Bengal.

***His Excellency Sir Robert Reald's Speech
at the opening of the Lala Phoolchand
Mookim Jain Dharamsala, Calcutta, on
28th July 1938.***

MR. NAKHAT AND GENTLEMEN,

The history of this institution has been narrated in the interesting report to which we have just listened. It is thirty-five years, almost to the day, since Sir James Bourdillon, then acting as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, opened the predecessor of this fine *dharamsala* on a site in Shama Bai's Lane corresponding very nearly to the present site. The building, a three-storied one, contained accommodation for about 200 persons and no doubt served its purpose well, though located in a congested quarter of the city. There was then, as there still is, a great demand for accommodation for the many members of the Jain community who pass through Calcutta on pilgrimage to the temples here or to the more famous shrines at Puri and Parasnath. It was to supply such a need, at all events in part, that Lala Phoolchand, after whom the institution is named, conceived the design of erecting a *dharamsala* in the Burra Bazar area; and though he did not live to see his plan accomplished, his son, with filial devotion, carried out his father's wishes and erected the first *dharamsala* at a cost of about sixty thousand rupees.

For a generation that building stood to serve the needs of your community, until recently it fell within the area of one of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Schemes and had to be demolished. It is

interesting to observe that in 1903 the Lieutenant Governor made reference to the congested state of the neighbourhood and expressed the hope that one day it would become one of the healthiest parts of Calcutta. The congestion has been swept away and with it the old *dharamsala*. The Trustees of the institution, however, have not allowed the Founder's purpose to be frustrated. The good work which this institution has accomplished and the need which it exists to fill have found ready recognition in the acquisition of the present admirable site on the new sixty-foot thoroughfare, and I am glad to learn that the exemption from municipal rates originally granted in the year 1903 has been recently renewed in respect of the new building.

Your's is a small but important community in this great city. Its record of success in the world of commerce is equalled only by its reputation for charitable activities. It is, I venture to think, fully in keeping with the traditions of the community that Mr. Nakhat should have founded and, if I may so put it, re-founded this admirable and successful institution.

I offer my hearty congratulations to the Trustees on their achievement, and I congratulate also the architect and the contractors on the successful accomplishment of their task. It gives me much pleasure now to declare open the new building of the "Lala Phoolchand Mookim Jain Dharamsala". I wish the institution a long and useful existence.

His Excellency Sir Robert Reid's Broadcast Address on the opening night of the new Short-wave Wireless Station at 1, Garstin Place, Calcutta, on 16th August 1938.

This is the opening night of the new 10 kilowatt short-wave transmitter at the head-quarters of Calcutta Broadcasting. It was here that, eleven years ago almost to the day, the then Governor of Bengal, Sir Stanley Jackson, broadcast the address with which he inaugurated the Calcutta Station. That was the Calcutta Medium-wave Station, so well known to listeners as "V.U.C.", which, after rendering, single-handed, good and faithful service for all these years, within its somewhat limited scope, is now to be reinforced by a younger and stronger colleague. The inauguration to-night of a new short-wave transmitter marks a great step forward in the history of the Calcutta Station. Hitherto the programmes broadcast on the old Medium-wave system from this station have been audible with certainty only in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and in West Bengal: while listeners in North and East Bengal have had to be content with reception of a somewhat intermittent quality. Henceforth our programmes will be heard not only throughout Bengal and Assam but also in other Provinces and, under favourable weather conditions, in countries far beyond the bounds of India.

This is good news for Bengalis in neighbouring Provinces and for all those—and I doubt not they are many—who like to keep in touch with Calcutta

and its activities, whether they be cultural, political, financial and last but not least sporting. It is probable also that, if our programmes are really good, as I am sure they will be, this new Short-wave Station may be the means of spreading to other Provinces a better understanding of Bengal and of conditions and customs prevailing on this side of India.

During the few minutes for which I am privileged to speak to you to-night I should like to refer to the possibilities which this new venture offers to the people of North-Eastern India, and particularly of Bengal. In the first place it means that, with the opening of this new transmitter,—“V.U.C. 2” as it is called,—listeners resident or travelling anywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Province will have the satisfaction of knowing that, when they invest in a wireless receiving set, they purchase with it the assurance of “reception” from the Capital of the Province. More than that—it means that we have reached a stage at which wireless for the villages ceases to be a far-off vision and comes definitely within the bounds of practical possibility. There are, I know, difficulties still to be overcome. There is the difficulty of evolving, of putting on the market, the really cheap “receiver”: there is the difficulty of electric energy in a Province where, as yet, electricity is confined to the towns and listeners in many areas have to depend on batteries for current: there is above all the difficulty of getting the villager to become radio-minded. These difficulties however, real enough as they are, are not insuperable. I foresee, consequent on the opening of this Short-wave Station, an immense

/increase in the demand for receiving sets and that increased demand will stimulate, as nothing else can, the endeavours of those whose business it is to resolve such difficulties. I would add another reason for which, I believe, this new venture will be welcomed in Bengal; and that is the encouragement which it should give to local talent and to the enterprise of local artistes. Calcutta is not lacking, I know, in talent both wide in its range and varied in its character. The authorities of All-India Radio will be constantly on the look out, I am sure, for those who are able to interest, to amuse or to instruct.

The Government of India have given us this new amenity in North-East India: it is for us to make it a success. And the only way in which we can ensure its being a success is to make use of it. If I may apply a familiar proverb,—the Government of India have made the water available to us but they cannot force us to drink: and yet the nature of the gift is such, that the more we drink of it, the greater will be the quantity and the better the quality that will be available to us. The reason for this, of course, lies in the prosaic fact that All-India Radio relies for its expansion mainly on receipts from radio licenses. The more license-holders, the more money for programmes. I know that to-night I am speaking to those who are radio fans already or at least owners of receiving sets and there is no point in trying to convince the already convinced, but perhaps I can supply those of you who are radio-minded already with arguments with which to persuade others to become radio-minded too.

In England there is one radio set,—and one license,—for every six persons of the population. The corresponding figure for India is one set to every seven thousand persons and in Bengal, even with Calcutta included in the reckoning, we have only one set for every three thousand five hundred persons. In Bengal to-day there are only some fourteen thousand wireless licenses and between ten and eleven thousand of these have been issued in the Calcutta area. In mofussil areas the numbers are very small indeed: no district, except Howrah and Darjeeling, has more than two hundred licenses and there are at least three which have less than ten apiece. The densely populated District of Dacca with an area of nearly 3,000 square miles, with busy industrial centres and a considerable urban population can boast only 102 licenses, while Mymensingh with an area of over 6,000 square miles has only 36 to its credit. That position, we may safely anticipate, will now be substantially modified when a service is in being which will be within the reach of everyone in the Province. To take only one possibility,—the schools. There are more than half a lakh of schools of various kinds in Bengal. What a chance this new station gives in respect of the schools. For the sum of Rs. 200 you can obtain a receiving set suitable for use in schools and the recurring charge for upkeep is small. I do not of course expect that many single schools will command the funds to purchase and maintain receiving sets from their own resources: but what an opportunity this gives for a little intelligent co-operation between school and school, and what an opportunity for the charitably minded to bestow

a real boon on the school or schools in their home-town or village. I have seen an admirable syllabus of a daily broadcast for schools which it is intended to put over the short-wave from this station. Such broadcasts are a feature of school life in many countries and they bring teacher and pupil alike into touch with acknowledged experts, masters of their subjects and masters of the art of conveying to others what they have to teach. In Bengal, no less than elsewhere, our teaching staffs are apt to get into a groove and find difficulty in keeping themselves abreast of modern methods of teaching. For them I can imagine no more stimulating, no more heartening relaxation than the daily "wireless" talk on literary and scientific subjects, music, travel, hobbies, hygiene and what not : while it needs little imagination to envisage the infinite possibilities of broadening and enlightening the minds of the pupils.

Apart from schools and private persons, there are institutions and societies of many kinds to whom I would commend the wireless as a means of bringing the people of the countryside together for amusement and instruction. Amusement, I venture to think, must definitely come first, for people will not willingly and regularly walk miles to be instructed, especially in subjects such as agriculture in which they claim a hereditary knowledge. But they will walk miles to be amused : and I think a reasonable amount of instruction can readily be absorbed if it is liberally diluted with stories and songs and perhaps topical commentaries. And this brings me to one of the great problems which the people at this end have to solve. The provision of

programmes to suit all tastes is never an easy task. When differences of culture and of language supervene, that task is made immeasurably harder. It is not merely a question of the difference between a Western culture and an Eastern, or between Bengali and Assamese or Nepalese Paharia or Sonthali. There are sharp differences of dialect in Bengal itself. The Bengali of the Chittagonian and that of the man of Nadia are two very different things. There is the obvious gulf between the degree of culture of the Bar Library and the illiterate masses: there are the almost equally radical differences of outlook which separate the sophisticated townsman who is accustomed to listen in Chittaranjan Avenue to a running commentary on the I. F. A. final, on which he has also probably got a bet, and the country yokel of East Bengal who has never seen a full-sized football ground, perhaps not even a football in his life. I do not envy the programme selectors their task in drawing up a bill of fare suited to so many and varied tastes. They will no doubt try to cater for all tastes but they may well feel that all they can do is to frame their programmes in the main for that section of the public from which they get the greatest support as license holders. This thought would seem to suggest its own inference: if you want to get due consideration for the kind of programme that you favour, you must be in a position to show that a majority of the license holders is of your way of thinking: and the moral of that is that every license holder should be ever on the look out to persuade his friends to adopt the listening habit!

I hope that what we are doing to-night at Garstin Place will bear fruit in making "wireless" as popular and as valuable in the daily life of Bengal as it has become elsewhere, and so contribute appreciably to brighter and happier lives for the peoples of North-Eastern India.

To technical and organising staffs I wish every success, and to the peoples of North-East India "good listening"!

***His Excellency Sir Robert Reid's Speech
at the Birthday Anniversary of St.
Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong,
on 24th September 1938.***

I need hardly say that it is a tremendous pleasure to me to be present once more at a Homes' Birthday and I think I am very fortunate that the 24th of September has fallen within the period of my acting as Governor of Bengal. I am only sorry that Lady Reid, who is as fond of Kalimpong as I am, is unable to be present to-day. If it were not for the fact that she is still recovering from a serious illness, she would certainly have come, but she has asked me to say that on this occasion even she was unable to go against the advice of her doctors.

The 12 months that have elapsed since your last Birthday have been eventful ones for the Homes. Last year Dr. Graham was still away on that great and successful journey from which we are all thankful he has returned safe and sound. It must surely have filled you all with pride to learn at first hand from him of the intense loyalty and interest in the Homes of the old boys and girls whom he met thousands of miles away from Kalimpong. And it was a great piece of news to be told that the Government of Australia had given him an assurance that they would reopen emigration for Anglo-Indians, subject to certain conditions. I am sure that this opportunity will be taken full advantage of and that the emigrants who will go

will fully maintain the old reputation of Kalimpong, as, I am sure will the 14 who as we have just heard are going to New Zealand.

During the past year we have lost a sadly large number of prominent well-wishers, some by retirement from India and some, alas, by the hand of death. It was at this meeting last year that Sir John Anderson bade farewell to Kalimpong. He was indeed a staunch supporter of the Homes and it is good that we can still rely on his continued interest in their welfare. But you have gained in his place one who is no less interested and no less keen on the welfare of your Homes than his predecessor. Lord Brabourne only became Governor of Bengal last November but before six months were out he was here to open the Queen Elizabeth Kindergarten.

Of those taken by the hand of death, perhaps the most striking name is that of W. R. Gourlay who during the many years that have elapsed since his retirement never ceased to keep Kalimpong in his thoughts and help the Homes through the work of the Scottish Committee. Gourlay was perhaps best known in Bengal as the perfect Private Secretary, but he was a great deal more than that. He was a man of the widest sympathies, always ready to help anyone who was in difficulty, always to be relied on for the kindly word and the kindly deed which mean so much to those who may be in trouble. I am proud personally to have enjoyed his friendship and I know there are hundreds of people in all walks of life who can testify to Willie Gourlay's sympathetic heart and generous hand.

Another personality of particular interest to the Anglo-Indian community, who has passed from among us, is that of Mr. Herbert A. Stark, a man of unusual character and ability and with a wide knowledge of educational matters, who devoted a long life to the welfare of his own people.

I should just like to say one word about Mansfield Cottage. As you all know, Dr. Graham, to whom for two long years its closed doors were a perpetual source of sadness, conceived the idea of enlisting the help of old girls and boys in order to raise the funds to enable it to be reopened. The response was so remarkable that the Board of Management agreed to the reopening of the Cottage from January 1937. That means that 32 little girls have been given a home and a start in life such as otherwise they had no hope of obtaining. Sufficient money was forthcoming to make certain that the Cottage could be kept open for 3 years and we are now half way through that period. I want to remind old boys and girls of Kalimpong to-day that it is up to them to maintain the stream of subscriptions which they started so well in 1936. In this respect I was most impressed, and I think you must have been too, by Dr. Graham's accounts of the example which old boys and girls in New Zealand and Australia are setting us. He found there great enthusiasm on this question of Mansfield, and, what is more, in many places they had made organised arrangements so as to raise funds regularly for this purpose. Let it not be said that O. G. B's. of Kalimpong who took up the scheme with such enthusiasm have let their

enthusiasm fade away and failed to maintain their effort.

Those of you who were here last year will remember that Sir John Anderson recalled to you his impressions of his first visit to Kalimpong in 1932. He told you that his first visit was a revelation to him of the spirit of happiness and service that animates the life at the Homes. Speakers here have often told you how fortunate you are to be members of a society which enjoys so many advantages and which has its existence in surroundings of such extraordinary beauty. That is indeed true but, I think what also strikes one so much, particularly after reading the accounts of Dr. Graham's tour last year, is the continuity of Kalimpong, the persistence into after life of this membership of one great family. Look at the way old members of Kalimpong flocked to welcome Dr. Graham in New Zealand, in Australia, in America and in Canada. Look at the way in which boys and girls domiciled in those far countries have contributed to the reopening of Mansfield. Look at the hundreds of messages which have been read out to you to-day from old girls and boys from every corner of the earth. That bond, based on a common upbringing, is one of the most striking things about Kalimpong, and believe me it is one of the things that you all ought to cherish and strengthen as much as you possibly can. The motto "thorough" which was chosen 38 years ago by the wise and loving founders of the Homes is a simple one but it contains a very great deal. That single word means that everyone who is brought up here is expected to give of his best whatever he does

and wherever he may be. In the words of Ecclesiastes, "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it with thy might." I remember well on one occasion when Sir John Anderson,—and I can think of no better judge of a man's work than him,—was discussing with me the question of the promotion of a certain officer, not for a post which required specially high qualifications, but for one which was more a reward for good and faithful services. And the question he put to me was "has he given of his best"? Now that is a very good test. You have often, I expect, been told that nobody can do better than his best, but I am afraid there are a great many people in this world who often do not do their best but are content with the second rate in quality or the bare minimum in quantity. Those are faults of which nobody who lives up to the motto "thorough" can be guilty.

We are living now-a-days in troublous and anxious times. The shadow of world war has been lowering over Europe now for the best part of four weeks and it has not yet finally lifted. The greater part of one's daily newspaper is taken up with telegrams about destruction and slaughter in China, in Spain, in Palestine. There seems little of the spirit of peace throughout the world, little of brotherly love, little of consideration for the needs and the rights of others. The ideals which are preached and practised in Kalimpong are ideals which are terribly needed in the world of to-day, and, however small your influence may seem to you to be, you boys and girls who have been brought up here can do something to spread those ideals in whatever corner of the world you will work and

thus perhaps contribute to lessen the harshness of the world to-day and make it a better world to live in. And on the other hand if ever the British Empire is forced into another conflict, then I know that, just as they did in the past, the boys and girls of Kalimpong will acquit themselves well in defending the ideals which they have been taught to value so highly.

SPEECHES

delivered by

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble

LORD BRABOURNE, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.C.

Governor of Bengal

during

1938-39

His Excellency's Speech at the Annual Rally and Competitions of Darjeeling Boy Scouts on 2nd November 1938.

It is now a little more than twelve months since Sir John Anderson said good bye to you all, here in Darjeeling. In doing so he expressed the wish that you should endeavour to find a worthy successor to the late Sardar Bahadur Laden La who did so much for the Association in its early days. I am very glad to be able to say that his wish has now been carried out and that, as Chief Scout of Bengal, I have been able to appoint Father Ruwet to be your District Commissioner. His devotion to the cause of scouting is known to all of us and I wish him every success. The appointment of two Assistant Commissioners, Mr Sen for Darjeeling and Mr. Prins for Kurseong, should also help to consolidate and improve your organisation in the District.

The enthusiastic rally to-day has been sufficient to show me that all of you who have taken part are keen scouts, and this, I think, is generally the case, where scouts gather together for a display of this nature. My only anxiety is that there are not always enough scouts. That this is not the case in Darjeeling is most gratifying. Here the association is not only maintaining its reputation for efficiency but is increasing in numbers also. You are now, for the first time in your existence, more than one thousand strong and—a feature which gives special promise for the future—you

have been able, within the short space of a year, to create an additional three packs of Wolf Cubs. I sincerely hope—and I am speaking now particularly to the cubs—that you will continue to maintain your interest in the movement as you grow older.

In one respect the position of your association is particularly advantageous. You live in a District famous for its scenic beauty and naturally adapted, by climatic conditions, to all kinds of scouting activities. 'This' has led to a tradition of hospitality towards your brother scouts of the plains which has been widely appreciated in the past. This year, too, that tradition has been generously discharged and I am sure that the accommodation and help given by you, last Easter, to the scouts of the Calcutta Association has done much to cement that spirit of comradeship which it is the object of every true scout to promote. I hope that this tradition will continue to be as marked a feature of the association in the future as it has been in the past.

I am very glad to have had this opportunity of meeting so many fellow scouts. I congratulate you all—organisers and participants—on a well run Rally and I wish you every success for the coming year.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Armistice
Day Dinner on 11th November 1938.***

Armistice Day 1938—one-fifth of a century has gone by since the day the anniversary of which we are keeping this evening and yet I have no doubt that November 11th 1918 is as fresh in the minds of all of you as it is in mine. I wonder, Gentlemen, what your thoughts were on that day 20 years ago. I remember mine as clearly as if it were yesterday. I had been flying over the retreating German army that morning and, as 11 o'clock approached, my pilot and I flew over Mons which we had recaptured a few hours before. We flew back home to our headquarters and we celebrated—each in our own way—each in our own particular drink. We celebrated the end of four years of horror; we drank to the future and, each of us in our own way, we made our pictures of the future. From the point of view of humanity as a whole, my picture included the fervent hope that never again would the world see war on that scale—whether that hope will eventually materialise is, to-day, still in doubt. My purely personal picture turned out completely wrong and if anybody had told me that morning that 20 years later you, Gentlemen, would be doing me the honour of asking me to preside over this great gathering of ex-service men, I would, without hesitation, have refused the next drink which was offered to me! Be that as it may, Gentlemen, I can assure you that I do regard it as a signal honour to be presiding here to-night.

The toast which I will shortly give you—the toast of “His Majesty’s Forces”—is one which I can propose with treble sincerity because, curiously enough, I have actually seen service with all three of them. I was a “Regular” Gunner; I was, for a time, lent to the Navy as an aeroplane observer and, when the Royal Air Force was formed in 1918, I received a commission in that Service. I might perhaps be allowed to add that, not very long after the war, I was, for a considerable period, also a policeman as I was on the staff of the Special Constabulary of Scotland Yard.

As you can imagine, I have, for some little time past, been turning over in my mind what I was going to talk to you about to-night and I have come, quite definitely, to the conclusion that you would expect, and probably wish, me to talk about the last few months’ international crisis. I hesitated for a time because this night, of all nights, is not a night on which politics should be mentioned, but, on thinking the matter out, I soon decided that I need have no qualms because, speaking as an ex-service man to ex-service men, I find that everything I have to say to you is right outside the realm of controversial politics. It represents merely my own, very ordinary, reactions as one who has shared your experiences of war and the years that have followed.

Often, during those anxious days up in Simla in September, did I find my thoughts turning back to the war, the end of which we are commemorating to-night. I found myself remembering the brighter side: good fellowship; the easily formed friendships; the eagerness with which we sought the best

in our fellow men (alas ! how absent that, often is to-day) ; those glorious spells of leave ; and then, when I had almost persuaded myself that those four years were not really so bad, I would remember the other side of the picture—the horror, the cruelty and the beastliness of modern war as we know it. You will, I know, agree with me that those epithets are not exaggerated and, if they applied to the war of 1914, what epithets are there that one could apply to war under modern conditions ? Twenty years ago, casualties were, on the whole, confined to combatants. War to-day, in its most violent form, would embrace the whole population of the countries involved and no one could be said to be safe. I need not pursue this line of thought any further ; every one of you, Gentlemen, will have had similar thoughts and I am equally sure that every one of you will have come to the same conclusion as I did, namely, “never again unless it is absolutely necessary.” And when I say that we came to that conclusion I can equally safely say that every man and woman who really visualised what a European war means to-day, to whatever nation they belong, came to the same conclusion.

If I do not weary you, let me give you two quotations from speeches made in the House of Lords, during the great debate at the beginning of October, by two men who have held positions of outstanding responsibility in the Services. The first quotation is from the speech made by Lord Chatfield. Lord Chatfield, as you know, was, until quite recently, head of the British Navy and he has just arrived in India as Chairman of an expert committee in connection with the defence of India. He said : “No military action could have saved Czechoslovakia.

If Czechoslovakia had been invaded, the only thing the armies of Europe could have done would have been to drive Germany out of Czechoslovakia. How were you to do that? You would have complete stagnation between the armies. You would have been bombing each other day after day”.

Lord Chatfield was merely stating bare facts. All of us know what such a situation would have meant in its physical and mental effects on the peoples of Europe.

The second quotation is from the speech of Lord Trenchard, than whom no greater expert on the aviation side of war exists. He said: “I think I can say further that the vast majority of the pilots and mechanics in the Royal Air Force, when they heard what the Prime Minister had done and what the Foreign Secretary had done, said—‘Well done: that means we have more time for reflection.’ These pilots know, when they go into the air in time of war, the appalling devastation they cause sometimes among non-combatants as well as combatants, even though they have every intention of attacking only combatants”.

Those men, Gentlemen, know what they are talking about; both of them are acknowledged experts in the art of war. Let us weigh up the present situation in the words used by Lord Trenchard—“more time for reflection”. At the best we can look forward to a period of peace and eventual disarmament; at the worst we have gained time for reflection—time for sanity to prevail.

And now, before turning for a moment to the immediate future, let me voice thoughts which are

in all our minds—pleasure and satisfaction on the appointment to a new post of your chief guest of last year—Sir John Anderson. Pleasure at the fact that his great talents have once more been recognised; satisfaction with the fact that Great Britain will have the benefit of his commanding intellect and well known abilities in the great task which lies before her. Great Britain is straining every nerve to prepare herself for any eventuality. Some say that it is madness to rearm and that it is merely making war even more certain. But what is their alternative? Which is more effective in the world to-day, diplomacy unsupported by armed forces or armed diplomacy? To that, there can be but one answer and I, for one, am convinced that the only way to ensure peace in the world to-day is to have a strong, resolute Britain, playing her part in the counsels of the great Nations and recognised as ready, in the last resort, to back her arguments with force. Then, and only then, is there any chance of bringing about real disarmament and relaxation of the tension of to-day. Our course seems clear; we must go on with our preparations, each in our own sphere of service, and pray that it may be given to the leaders of the great Nations of the world to steer a course which will remove the anxiety which still hangs over the civilised world to-day.

And now, Gentlemen, the toast. I know I have hardly mentioned the Services but I feel that in such company there is no need. We all of us hold our own particular Service in high regard and look upon it with pride and affection. Of the efficiency of our Services we have no fears; of their readiness

to do their duty at all times, we are as certain to-day as when we were members of them.

There is one other section of His Majesty's Forces that I would like to mention in connection with the toast. I refer to the women who served in the war—often in positions of danger, and always devotedly—I have no hesitation in referring to them together with His Majesty's Forces—especially bearing in mind that, if there should be another war, the part that women would be called upon to play in it would be greater even than in the last.

Gentlemen, I give you the toast of "His Majesty's Forces"; coupled with the name of Major-General Lindsay.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Annual
Demonstration of the Government
Physical Training Centre, Narkeldanga,
Calcutta, on 12th November 1938.***

I have come here to-day, not merely to see this display,—much as I was looking forward to it and much as I have enjoyed it,—but also to see the men who are being trained here. Let me say, at once, that I congratulate both the organisers and you who have taken part in this demonstration, on a display well worth seeing.

It must be a proud day for you, Mr. Buchanan, and all who have worked for the Youth movement in Bengal are grateful to the Chief Minister for the progress that he has made possible in this sphere in the short space of time since he presented his first Education Budget to the Legislature.

I cannot, moreover, let this occasion pass without a word of sincere thanks to General Lindsay who has done so much to help and encourage this movement, and to Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherji and his Committee, the first fruits of whose labours we see to-day.

But above all, I want to take this opportunity of giving a “send off” to you, the District Organisers, who are shortly going out into the Province to a new task fraught with great possibilities. You have been trained, all of you, and thoroughly trained, in the technical side of your work, and every one of you, I am glad to say, has academic qualifications which will put him in a position to

meet, on equal terms, school-masters, parents, and others with whom his work will bring him into contact. There is one quality, however, for which in the main, you must depend upon yourselves; the quality of leadership and enthusiasm and, if I may so describe it, the missionary spirit. If I thought there was one among you who did not believe and believe wholeheartedly in the value of the work you are going to do, I would suggest, without hesitation and in the friendliest possible manner, that he should, at once, set about finding some other job. In fact, however, I have little fear on that score. You are pioneers in a new venture and your own fitness and keenness,—the health and the happiness that your training has brought into your own lives,—is enough to guarantee that you will want to pass on the message to others.

There are all kinds of positions in life in which a man can display the spirit of leadership, and in stressing the opportunities that lie before you I am not belittling in the least the work of those whose leadership lies solely or predominantly in the intellectual or academic sphere. You, however, have a special opportunity because the activities you have set out to promote are activities that have an appeal, or a potential appeal, to every boy and every normal young man. Youth, whether it knows it or not, wants to be fit and to enjoy living. It wants loyalties, healthy adventure and a sense of achievement. All these things you can help to supply. Your mission is not simply to create athletes, not merely to produce the broadest chest or the most imposing pair of biceps; it is, by developing the cult of physical well-being, of healthy

recreation, of stimulating rivalry and good fellowship, to launch a movement that will give the boys and young men of this Province a new interest in life, a new interest in their own health and the healthiness of their surroundings—a movement from which may arise a robust, cheerful and resolute outlook on the difficulties of life and the world in which the younger generation is growing up.

Pioneers as you are, you are not going forth alone and unsupported into a wilderness. It is not for me to forecast what the future policies of Ministers may be ; but I can say with assurance that if you well and truly lay the foundations of your work, if you can kindle among the rising generation the spirit of health and the joy of living, you will have started a movement that must grow from strength to strength and cannot fail to win the lasting support of all those who have at heart the welfare of Bengal.

Nor will you be single-handed in your task. My Government have already taken steps to set up, in the Districts to which you are going, Councils with which you will be closely associated—organisations in which there will be room for all those who are prepared to give of their time, their influence, or their resources for the welfare of the young. There are, already working in the Province, voluntary associations concerned with hygiene, with Rural Reconstruction or with the well-being of youth in one or other of its forms : it will be your mission, with the help of the influential support which we believe will be forthcoming, to work in the closest sympathy and co-operation with organizations which have for their aim the

rousing of the spirit of self-help, the development of the will to health and happiness, and the uplift of generations yet to come.

Whatever be your difficulties, keep always before your eyes the goal that you are set on—that the youth of Bengal, clear-eyed and clean-limbed, cheerful and disciplined, may partake of the richness of life and know more fully the happiness of living.

My best wishes will go with you ; I will watch your future activities with deep interest and sympathy.

***His Excellency's Speech at the opening
of the Conference of Chairmen of
District Boards on 15th November
1938.***

Gentlemen, I am very pleased to be able to welcome you to Government House on the occasion of your Conference—the first Conference, I think, of Chairmen of District Boards to be held under the altered conditions of the new Constitution.

You come, Gentlemen, from Districts all over the Province and bring with you a fund of local knowledge and experience which is, I am sure, of the greatest value to the responsible Minister and to all those who have to deal with your difficulties and problems from the seat of Government. Many of you have been through times of strenuous labour and anxiety, especially in the Presidency, Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, as a result of the disastrous floods that occurred this monsoon. Though I was at that time far away from Bengal, I heard of what was happening, and I fully realise how great a burden was thrown upon you, in common with the local officers of Government, in meeting so serious a situation.

Your agenda for this Conference is full, well documented and important. Some of the items necessarily involve questions of politics: for example, those that relate to the system of elections and the constitution and powers of District Boards. Questions like these affect, what I may call, the very basis of power in local self-government and are inevitably political: for

that reason I do not propose to refer to them in detail. A greater part of your agenda, however, relates to administration and to purposes regarding which there can be little or no political controversy. That is as it should be, in the work of local self-government. The desire to see our people happier and healthier admits of no controversy except, I admit, when we come to the question of who is to pay the bill. The methods of promoting public health are, however, by their nature, matters to be considered by the expert in consultation with men of practical and local experience, and that, Gentlemen, as I see it, is one of the great advantages of a Conference such as this which brings the responsible Minister, the experts and the Chairmen of the District Boards into close personal contact. The memoranda on the various subjects before you disclose great thought and much planning and initiative, and I hope that useful and far-reaching conclusions will emerge from your discussions. I know, of course, that all these discussions will be overshadowed by the question of where the money is to come from to pay for the measures proposed; nevertheless, it seems to me that money may not be an insuperable difficulty in every case. I am thinking especially of those schemes which are educative in nature—schemes which may not necessarily cost a great deal and which may produce results quite incommensurate with the cost entailed. If you can begin to convince people that their lives may be made better, longer and happier by an elementary knowledge of hygiene, such a belief will spread of its own virtue and those who are benefited by the knowledge, will themselves become propagandists in your cause. I would say the same of any work that

you may be able to do in the matter of Child Welfare. Work of this nature makes an appeal to the deepest instincts of men and women, and the disciple of to-day may become the missionary of to-morrow.

So also in the matter of combating malaria by improvements in drainage and sanitation; there is so much that can be done by just shifting earth, jungle or water from one place to another. In this a great deal may be done, without large expenditure of money, by organised voluntary labour—a form of activity of which the value has been clearly shown during the last few years. It is true that the value of such work depends, to a large extent, on expert planning and wise direction, and it is in this respect that Government do a great deal to help at an expense comparatively small in relation to the work achieved. If only for this reason, I believe, you will agree with me in attaching the greatest importance to the closest official and personal co-ordination of your activities with Union Boards, with the various agencies, such as Rural Reconstruction committees in the Districts, with the various Officers of Government and with the technical services which are, or may be in the future, at the disposal of the Minister for Local Self-Government to be employed in your aid. I realise that when it comes to close co-operation and co-ordination of activities with Government officers in the Districts, much depends upon the personality of the Government officer and also—may I say without offence—upon the personality of the Chairman of the District Board. I feel sure, however, that District Officers in the Province are animated, as you are, by a

common spirit to bring about, so far as lies within their power, the progress and improvement of the land in which they live and serve. In that spirit they, you Gentlemen, and I have a bond of unity and in that spirit I leave you to your deliberations, trusting that they may bear fruitful results.

***His Excellency's Addresses to the
Recipients of the Indian Police Medal
and Burma Police Medal at the Calcutta
Police Parade on 16th November 1938.***

Indian Police Medal

SARDAR NATHA SINGH, . .

Joining the Calcutta Police as a probationary Sub-Inspector in the year 1906, you spent the first 28 years of your service in the general line and established for yourself a reputation for energy, ability and tact in the discharge of the heavy and responsible duties of a Thana Officer in the South District. On promotion, four years ago, to the rank of Assistant Commissioner, you were posted to the Motor Vehicles Department where you have amply justified your selection by your able and conscientious work. During your service you have been granted a large number of rewards and have been mentioned on no less than 12 occasions in the Annual Administration Report. I now congratulate you on the award of the Indian Police Medal which has been made to you by His Excellency the Viceroy in consideration of your long and meritorious career.

INSPECTOR MOHAMMAD LUTFAR RAHMAN,

After serving for 7 years in the Bengal Police, you were transferred to the Calcutta Police in 1914, where your work quickly marked you out as an officer of industry and integrity. Your service since

1925 has been in the Detective Department where you have been successful in the investigation of a number of important and complicated cases, including the Pakur Murder Case and the Chaibassa Treasury Defalcation Case.

In recognition of your services, His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to award you the Indian Police Medal. I congratulate you.

INSPECTOR, INDAR SAIN SAIHGAL,

You joined the Calcutta Police 30 years ago and have since served with distinction in various Town and Suburban Police Stations. Your career has, throughout, been marked by personal integrity and painstaking attention to detail, and you have shown yourself possessed of tact and detective ability to an exceptional degree.

I now congratulate you on the award of the Indian Police Medal which has been made by His Excellency the Viceroy in recognition of your services.

INSPECTOR MON MOHAN SEN,

During your twenty-one years' service in the Calcutta Police you have proved yourself to be an officer of outstanding ability. You have to your credit a long list of successful investigations and on several occasions you have been specially mentioned in the Annual Administration Report. I now congratulate you on the receipt of the Indian Police Medal which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to award you in recognition of your services.

INSPECTOR SURENDRA NATH DE,

You first joined the Calcutta Police, as a Sub-Inspector in 1916, and have served loyally and efficiently in many branches of the service. You have recently been appointed Chief Instructor for legal studies to the Calcutta Police Training School,—a post in which your varied experience has stood you in good stead. Your services have earned for you the award of the Indian Police Medal by His Excellency the Viceroy. I congratulate you.

INSPECTOR PULIN KUMAR CHATTERJI,

Recruited as a Sub-Inspector in 1917, you have been Officer-in-Charge of many important Police Stations and, for nine years, held charge of the Department responsible for the working of the Goonda Act. In all these posts and, more recently, as Court Inspector of the Traffic Court and as Chief Court Inspector,—your present post,—you have maintained a uniformly high standard of efficiency. The Indian Police Medal, on the award of which, by His Excellency the Viceroy, I now congratulate you, is in recognition of your good services.

INSPECTOR SAILENDRA NATH MAJUMDAR,

Your service in the Calcutta Police, which covers a period of 21 years, has been one of steady application to duty during which you have successfully investigated many important cases. In particular, your detective ability resulted, in 1930, in the arrest and conviction of the murderers of a plain clothes policeman. You have already received the Silver Jubilee Medal and His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to award you the Indian Police Medal. I congratulate you.

SERGEANT ERIC JOLLY,

On the 16th February 1938 you showed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in effecting the arrest, in Calcutta, of a man armed with a knife and a razor.

In recognition of the courage displayed by you on that occasion, the Indian Police Medal for gallantry has been awarded to you. I congratulate you most heartily.

Burma Police Medal

SUBEDAR BHAWANI DATT,

Joining the Burma Military Police in 1911, you served with distinction in the 37th Dogra Regiment during the Great War. For your services in the Burma Military Police, which include more than five years' of heavy and responsible work as Statistical Officer in the office, of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, you have already received a sword and a certificate of honour.

I now congratulate you on the award of the Burma Police Medal which has been made to you by His Excellency the Governor of Burma in consideration of your good work.

***His Exoellenoy's Address at the Speolal
Convooation of the Caloutta University
In onfering the Honorary Degree of
Dootor of Literature on, Mr. Syama-
prosad Mookerjee on 26th November
1938 (Extempore Speech).***

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Before declaring the Convocation closed I would like to add a few words on my own behalf to the eloquent speech we have just heard by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor. The speech has set out a large proportion of the work that Dr. Mookerjee has done for the University and for education here in Bengal. I will, therefore, not attempt to add anything to that.

I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Mookerjee in Bombay last year when he came over there to deliver the annual address to the Convocation of the Bombay University, of which I had then the honour to be the Chancellor. I well remember that address and also remember the difficulty I had in speaking after him. It is so much easier to speak after a moderate speaker, but nobody can say that Dr. Mookerjee belongs to that category. It was a magnificent speech. I then realised how fortunate I would be in having a man of his calibre as my Vice-Chancellor.

It has already been said that he was the son of a great father. If you look through history do you often find that a great father is followed by a great son? How rare it is. Nobody can say that

Mr. Mookerjee is being honoured by this honorary degree because he is the son of a great father. It is because he is himself. He has earned every bit of it.

[To Dr. Mookerjee] I remember when I landed in Bombay last November, a year yesterday—meeting Sir John Anderson with whom I had a couple of hours. One of the things that he told me was “you are fortunate in your Vice-Chancellor”. I may say that I found his words were absolutely true. Well I will remember the few months I had the privilege of working with you. Though our paths no longer run together in the affairs of the University I sincerely trust that I may have the privilege of your help and co-operation in other spheres because I feel that Bengal needs your services.

His Exoellenoy's Addresses to the gentlemen Invested at the Caloutta 'Durbar' on 28th November 1938.

C.S.I.

NOEL JAMES ROUGHTON, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Joining the Indian Civil Service in 1909, you were appointed a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire five years ago. Since then you have worked with conspicuous success as Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, twice acting as Member of the Executive Council. In 1936 your services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India and you became Chairman of the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee. You now hold the responsible post of a member of the Tariff Board.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command I invest you with the Insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of which His Majesty has been pleased to appoint you a Companion.

C.I.E.

MAJOR-GENERAL PERCY STRICKLAND MILLS, C.I.E.,
I.M.S.,

Entering the service of the Government of Bihar and Orissa in April 1921, you served as Civil Surgeon in various Districts where you acquired a reputation for sound judgment and high professional skill. In 1935 you were appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. In this post you showed a

thorough knowledge of the Province and administrative ability of a high order. In addition to your routine duties you took the closest personal interest in the Patna Medical College and Hospital and were responsible for working out a valuable Anti-Tuberculosis scheme on a provincial scale. You now hold the important appointment of Surgeon-General, Bengal.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I invest you with the Insignia of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, of which His Majesty has been pleased to appoint you a Companion.

LEONARD GEORGE PINNELL, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

You entered the Indian Civil Service in 1920 after distinguished war service which included a period with the British Military Mission in America. The first two years of your service in Bengal was spent in the Districts where you did admirable work as an acting Settlement Officer and as Chief Manager of the Nawab's Estate in Dacca. After a brief period in the Secretariat you returned to the Districts where your administration of Rajshahi during the difficult years of 1930 to 1932 was conspicuously successful. Three years later you became Private Secretary to the Governor and have continued as Secretary since the inauguration of the new Constitution. Your work throughout has been characterised by clarity of judgment, tact and thoroughness, qualities which have marked you out as an administrator of exceptional ability.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I invest you with the Insignia of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, of which His Majesty has been pleased to appoint you a Companion.

Raja.

RAJA KAMALA RANJAN ROY,

You are a member of an ancient and well-known family of Bengal and have, at all times, discharged in a conscientious manner the duties which have devolved upon you as a great landlord of this Province. You have made your home on your own estate and have personally seen to the welfare of those who hold land from you. You have also given on a very generous scale to charity, contributing not only to large funds and causes of Provincial importance, but also to local needs and appeals from the Districts and localities in which your lands are situated.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy I now present you with the Sanad investing you with the title of Raja.

Shams-ul-Ulama.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI MUHAMMAD MUSA,

You are a member of the Bengal Senior Educational Service and are also an Arabic scholar of distinction. In this subject you have obtained high recognition from the University and, by your long association with Madrasahs, have been for many years in touch with the traditional learning of

Islam. You have been Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah since 1934 and, in that position, have dealt with the most abstruse and learned subjects in the curriculum. You have also written several works of literary importance in Arabic.

It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I hand to you the Sanad of the title of Shams-ul-Ulama which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you.

O.B.E.

RAI NALINI NATH MAZUMDAR BAHADUR, O.B.E.,

You entered the Police Department in 1905 and throughout your service have displayed the highest ability. Much of your time has been spent in combating the terrorist movement in this Province, and, though constantly exposed to personal danger, you have carried on your work with great courage and patience. You have won the high esteem of your superiors, no less than the confidence of those beneath you, and you have, moreover, both in your official work and in outside activities, displayed a sincere concern for the well-being of the younger generation.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I present you with the Badge of an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

RAI NAGENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE BAHADUR, O.B.E.,

You have performed your duties as Chairman of the District Board of Nadia with great success for over 10 years and you are now in your third term

of office as Chairman. The efficient manner in which the business and administration of the Board are conducted has earned you high commendation. In 1928 your services were recognised by the conferment upon you of the title of Rai Bahadur by His Excellency the Viceroy. Your continued good services have won for you further recognition.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I present you with the Badge of an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

I.S.O.

RAI SURENDRA NATH BANERJI BAHADUR, I.S.O.

In 1922 the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon you in recognition of your good work as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. Since 1923 you have worked in the Commerce Department and have held your present post of Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics with credit for over 5 years. Your work has throughout been characterised by a high standard of ability, thoroughness and judgment.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint you a Companion of the Imperial Service Order and it is with great pleasure that I now hand you the Badge of that Order.

MR. RABINDRA NATH ROY, I.S.O.

After long and meritorious service in the Districts as a member of the Bengal Civil Service you were appointed in 1929 as Assistant Registrar,

of Co-operative Societies. Your successful administration of this post resulted in your promotion, in 1934, to officiate as Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies in Bengal—a post which you have since held with distinction.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint you a Companion of the Imperial Service Order and it is with great pleasure that I now hand you the Badge of that Order.

M.B.E.

MR. AMIN AHMED, M.B.E.,

You are a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, and have for several years shown exemplary public spirit by the help you have given to voluntary bodies concerned with such diverse matters as education, agriculture, industry, veterinary science and the Port arrangements for Moslem pilgrimages to Mecca.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I hand you the Badge of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

MR. PETER ANTHONY D'ABREW, M.B.E.,

You have a record of many years of Government service and in 1927 became Secretary to the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court in which post you rendered valuable assistance to successive Chief Justices. Your assistance in drafting Rules of Court, and in advising upon scales of pay and Recruitment Rules is particularly worthy of

mention. Since 1934 you have continued to render valuable service as Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I hand you the Badge of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

MR. MANICK LALL MULLICK, M.B.E.,

A prominent citizen of Calcutta and an Honorary Magistrate of the Sealah Bench, you acted as Joint Secretary of the 24-Parganas Distress Relief Fund a few years ago and yourself contributed handsomely to it. You also took an active part in organising the celebrations connected with the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I hand you the Badge of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

MR. ARTHUR KENNETH ROBERTSON, M.B.E.,

You enlisted as a Police Sub-Inspector in July 1914 and were confirmed as an Inspector in 1932. As Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of South Town, you have initiated various successful schemes for the detection and prevention of crime. You have also done much to control the gambling and the traffic in drugs which were at one time notorious in China Town. Your duties have at times led you into positions of personal danger in which you have displayed commendable courage.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I hand you the Badge of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

MR. JITENDRANATH SEN GUPTA, M.B.E.,

You have worked devotedly as Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and, without attempting to attract public attention to yourself, have done your best to help the Chamber to take its rightful place in the world of Commerce. You have also served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Institute of Economics and other Societies with similar interests.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I hand you the Badge of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

THE REVEREND JOHN LEWIS JENKINS, M.B.E.,

During your term of office as River Chaplain you have worked as Secretary of the Seamen's Welfare Association as well as Superintendent of the Marine Club. The work which you have performed in both these capacities has been of inestimable value to European Officers and seamen of the Mercantile Marine visiting the Port of Calcutta. The care of the personnel of His Majesty's ships of war on their annual visit has also been in your hands and has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I hand you the Badge of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

DR. SISIR KUMAR MITRA, D.SC., M.B.E.,

You occupy the Chair of Physics in the University of Calcutta and have already begun to make a name for yourself as a scientist, in particular in connection with Radio and Radio Broadcasting. The great success of the Indian Science Congress held in Calcutta at the beginning of the year owes much to the untiring efforts and ability which you, as one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries, devoted to its organisation.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I hand you the Badge of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

**MR. KRISHNA CHANDRA RÓY CHAUDHURI, M.B.E.,
M.L.C.,**

You were a member of the Bengal Legislative Council under the old Constitution from 1921 until 1937, being nominated to that Body as a representative of Labour. Your interest in Labour and Labour problems has been shown by your organisation of several Trade Unions in Bengal, and you have represented India at the International Labour Conference at Geneva. Under the present Constitution you have been nominated to the Bengal Legislative Council.

In the name of the King-Emperor and by His Majesty's Command, I hand you the Badge of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Khan Bahadur.

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH FAZAL ELLAHI, M.L.C.,

A businessman of repute in Calcutta and an elected member of the Bengal Legislative Council, you have served on important public bodies of various kinds including the Muslim Chamber of Commerce and the St. John Ambulance Association. You have also, from time to time, given generous donations to deserving public causes.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Bahadur, and I have much pleasure in handing to you the Sanad of that title.

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI SAIYID MANZUR MURSHED,

After joining the Bengal Civil Service in 1919 you served in the Districts and in the Settlement Department until 1931 when you became Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Department of Education. Your work in this Department has been of great value and your services in connection with the organisation of the Wakf Department have been particularly appreciated.

The title of Khan Bahadur has now been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy in recognition of your services, and I have much pleasure in handing to you the Sanad of that title.

Rai Bahadur.

RAI KUMUD BEHARI MULLICK BAHADUR,

You served as a Deputy Collector from 1908 to 1937, thus giving nearly 30 years of useful service

to the State. Your record of work was uniformly satisfactory both as an administrator and as a criminal Magistrate, and by your record you have shown the good service which it is in the power of the Schedule castes to render to the community as a whole.

The title of Rai Bahadur having been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy, I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI PURNA CHANDRA BAGCHI BAHADUR,

You have been a Municipal Commissioner of Nabadwip in the District of Nadia since 1928 and have been Chairman of the Municipality since 1932. During this period you have been most active in Municipal affairs and have done a great deal to improve the condition of the Municipality.

I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of the title of Rai Bahadur which His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you.

RAI SUKUMAR CHATARJI BAHADUR, M.B.E.,

You joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1908 and worked with distinction in the Districts until 1936 when you became Inspector-General of Registration. In this position your work has been of great value and you have also been able to render considerable help in promoting the scheme for adult education in Bengal.

In 1919 His Majesty the King-Emperor appointed you a Member of the Order of the British Empire and His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur upon you. It gives me great pleasure to hand you the Sanad of that title.

RAI JATINDRA MOHAN CHATARJI BAHADUR,

You became a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in 1905, and, after serving for many years as Personal Assistant to the Burdwan and Presidency Commissioners, you were appointed in 1928 to officiate as Deputy Commissioner in Jalpaiguri. Since then you have served in several districts as District Magistrate and Collector and between 1933 and 1935 were, from time to time, nominated as a representative from Bengal on the Central Legislative Assembly.

You retired just over a year ago and your long and useful services have been recognised by His Excellency the Viceroy by the conferment upon you of the title of Rai Bahadur, the Sanad of which I have much pleasure in handing to you.

RAI SARAL KUMAR BASU BAHADUR,

You joined the Bengal Nagpur Railway in 1899 in a subordinate grade: by dint of loyal and faithful service you rose to the highest rank in that grade and were promoted to the superior service in 1929. You have now retired after holding the post of Assistant Commercial Officer and twice acting as District Commercial Officer.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Bahadur, and I have much pleasure in handing to you the Sanad of that title.

Rao Bahadur.

RAO BAHADUR TARURAI SESHUIYAR RADHA
KRISHNA AIYAR,

Since starting your career as a subordinate you have rendered more than 30 years of valuable service and now hold the position of Deputy Accountant-General of Posts and Telegraphs in Calcutta. The manner in which you have discharged the arduous and exacting duties, which have fallen to your lot, has given the greatest satisfaction.

The title of Rao Bahadur has now been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I am very pleased to hand to you the Sanad of this title.

Khan Bahadur.

KHAN BAHADUR ABUL MOHASEN MUHAMMAD
FAZLUL KARIM,

Whilst carrying out your official duties as Deputy Shipping Master of Calcutta you have associated yourself with a number of voluntary organisations such as the Boy Scouts and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. In particular, you have organised, for some years, the Armistice Day Parade at the Lascar Memorial, a function which, in your hands, has become a moving and dignified ceremony.

In recognition of your services, His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon

you the title of Khan Bahadur, and I have much pleasure in handing to you the Sanad of that title.

KHAN BAHADUR MAULANA AHMED ALI ENAYET-PURI, M.L.A.,

You command great influence and respect amongst the landed class to which you belong in the District of Jessore. In 1934 your services in support of ordered Government were recognised by conferring upon you the title of Khan Sahib. Since then, as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly you have continued to exercise your influence for good in your constituency in Jessore.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Bahadur, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

Rai Bahadur.

RAI PRANENDRA NARAYAN CHAUDHURI BAHADUR,

You retired just over a year ago after completing 27 years of good work in the Judiciary. During your career you served for 12 months as a Special Officer in the Assam Secretariat and for more than a year as a District and Sessions Judge. In 1929, your services were recognised by conferring upon you the title of Rai Sahib.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Bahadur, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI JAGAT BANDHU BHATTACHARJI BAHADUR,

You have worked in the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police since 1916. As an Inspector you did invaluable work, and in 1932 were promoted to your present rank of Assistant Commissioner. You have, during your career, earned many rewards and commendations, and, in 1936, were awarded the Indian Police Medal.

In recognition of your outstanding ability and devoted service, His Excellency the Viceroy has conferred upon you the title of Rai Bahadur, the Sanad of which I have much pleasure in presenting to you.

RAI SURENDRA KUMAR GUHA BAHADUR,

A member of the Indian Service of Engineers, you have done valuable work in connection with the projects for the Grand Trunk and Damodar Canals. You were in charge of the Damodar Canal Division for five years during which time the project was completed and put into operation. Throughout your career you have discharged your responsibilities with energy, skill and success.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Bahadur, and I have much pleasure in handing to you the Sanad of that title.

Rai Sahib.**RAI SAHIB SARAT CHANDRA GHOSH,**

You first entered the service of the Assam Bengal Railway in 1901, and rose to the position of Station Master in 1916. Since then you have been in charge,

first of the station of Laksam and later of the station of Tinsukia where, in 1934, you were commended by the Police authorities for the action you took when the mail train was held up outside your station by armed dacoits.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

Khan Sahib.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI MOHAMMAD SOLAIMAN, M.L.A.,

A member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, you also served for many years in the old Legislative Council and on the Calcutta Corporation. Your ability and zeal in the cause of ordered Government was shown recently by the assistance you rendered in settling a serious industrial strike.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI MOLLA MODIUDDIN,

You entered the Police Department as a Sub-Inspector 27 years ago and after 15 years of hard and conscientious work were promoted to the rank of Inspector. Since 1931 you have been working in the Criminal Investigation Department where you have dealt successfully with a number of intricate cases of a political nature. You have received many rewards and commendations besides being specially mentioned on two occasions in the Annual Administration Report.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing to you the Sanad of that title.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI KHONDKAR HOSSAIN REZA,

You entered the Police Department in 1917 and in the early days of your service showed considerable tact and ability in dealing with riots and in the detection of dangerous crimes. During the communal riots of 1926 you held charge of the Taltolla Police Station with conspicuous success and, again, it was largely owing to your efforts that a serious communal clash was averted in Ballygunge in 1930.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI ABDUL HALIM,

A merchant of Calcutta, you have become well-known by your generous gifts to charitable institutions, both in Bengal and Bihar. You have also rendered valuable public service at various times and, in particular, were appointed as a nominated Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation in 1928.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib, the Sanad of which I have much pleasure in handing to you.

Rai Sahib

RAI SAHIB RADHA CHARAN MUKHERJEE,

You are a landholder and lawyer of Bagerhat Sub-division in the District of Khulna and come of a family well-known and respected in that locality. As President of the Bamorta Union Board, you have not only put the Board on a sound financial basis but have been able to carry out much valuable work in the sphere of rural reconstruction.

The title of Rai Sahib has now been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I am very pleased to hand you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB ATAL CHAND CHATTERJEE,

You were appointed a teacher in the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School more than 25 years ago after receiving training in America for that post. In 1921 you became Principal of the School which is now one of the foremost of its kind in India and is a centre from which trained teachers are sent out to other Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB CHUNI LAL MUSTAFI,

You joined the Agricultural Department as an Inspector 28 years ago and were appointed Chief Superintendent of the Dacca Central Farm in 1930 from which post you have recently been appointed as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Western Circle. The tact and ability with which you performed

your duties in Dacca are largely responsible for the high state of efficiency to which the Farm has now attained.

His Excellency the Viceroy having been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, I have much pleasure in handing to you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB MONORANJAN BHATTACHARJI,

You entered the Bengal Police as a Sub-Inspector in 1905 and distinguished yourself in the detection and investigation of terrorist crimes in Bakarganj. Your work in connection with the Defence of India Act during the later years of the war won for you the commendation of the Government of Bengal. You were promoted to the rank of Inspector in 1927 and did valuable work in the District Intelligence Branch at Barisal during the troublous times of 1930. Since then, you have continued to render valuable service in connection with crimes of a revolutionary nature. You have now retired from service and His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, the Sanad of which I have much pleasure in handing to you.

RAI SAHIB SAILES CHANDRA GHOSH,

You joined the Settlement Department as a Kanungo some 30 years ago and were conspicuously successful in the post of Technical Adviser to which your thorough and painstaking work earned you promotion. You have now risen to the post of Assistant Survey Officer of the Bengal Traverse

Party, and His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib. It gives me much pleasure to hand you the Sanad of this title.

RAI SAHIB NANI LAL CHAKRAVARTI,

After 21 years service as an Assistant in the Currency Department of the Government of India, you were promoted to the position of an Assistant Currency Officer in 1929. In this position you have rendered consistently reliable service and you are now an Assistant Currency Officer in the Reserve Bank of India in Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing to you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB HARIPADA BANERJEA,

You have 36 years of efficient and exemplary service in the East Indian Railway to your credit and have recently retired after rising to the post of Chief Clerk in the Watch and Ward Department of the Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib and I have much pleasure in handing to you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB TULSI DAS DATTA,

You have shown outstanding ability as a servant of the Eastern Bengal Railway for the last 29 years,

and have made it your business to acquire, in your spare time, knowledge and experience which have proved to be of benefit to the Railway. You have also rendered public service as a Municipal Commissioner at Kanchrapara besides being Warden of the Station Committee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Institute there.

The title of Rai Sahib has been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I am very pleased to hand you the Sanad of this title.

RAI SAHIB MOHENDRA NATH GHATAK,

You have spent 28 years in the service of the East Indian Railway, entering as a clerk in the Traffic Manager's office and rising through various grades to the post of Chief Development Clerk. For the last 3 years you have held the post of Assistant Superintendent, 'Rates' in the office of the Chief Commercial Manager.

In recognition of the service which you have given, His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib. I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB MOHINI MOHAN MUKHERJEE,

You have rendered efficient and faithful service to the East Indian Railway for some 24 years and have, by reason of the trust reposed in you, risen to the post of Inspector of Works at Lillooah in this Province.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB JOTINDRA CHANDRA BASU,

You have shown yourself to be a painstaking and conscientious worker in the service of the Postal Department which you entered as long ago as 1901. You have served in various sections of the Office of the Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam Circle, and, by steady promotion, have attained to the post of Superintendent of the Office.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

Khan Sahib.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI MUHAMMAD SOLAIMAN,

An Honorary Magistrate and a prominent citizen of Budge Budge, you have rendered great assistance in connection with labour troubles in that area.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib. It gives me much pleasure to hand you the Sanad of that title.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI AMINUL HAQUE,

You have served in the Judicial Department of the Bengal Secretariat for 22 years and have, for

some time, occupied the position of Head Assistant of the Department. Your work has been consistently good, and you have applied yourself with unflagging zeal and energy to your duties.

The title of Khan Sahib has been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

KHAN SAHIB MUNSHI SHEIK. AMINUDDIN,

As President of the Chandrabhag Union Board in the District of Howrah, you have gained the affection and esteem of all communities. You set a splendid example to other parts of the District by organising and carrying out the re-excavation of the Tetua Khal, a work which has led to a great improvement in the health and prosperity of a wide tract of country.

The title of Khan Sahib has been conferred on you by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I am very pleased to hand you the Sanad of that title.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI KAZI MUHAMMAD AFIF,

You are held in high esteem at Chakdaha in Nadia where your family has been well-known for generations. Your public services as Chairman of the Chakdaha Municipality, as an Honorary Magistrate and as a member of several important public bodies have earned for you the respect and affection of all communities.

His Excellency the Viceroy has, now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

KHAN SAHIB ABUL KHAIR,

You are a medical practitioner of standing in Calcutta and have rendered very useful service to your community in a number of capacities. You are attached as Physician to several Government hostels and also to various colleges in Calcutta, and have discharged your duties in a manner which has earned you general respect.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

Rai Sahib.

RAI SAHIB MAHADEV GANGULI,

You are a well-known and respected medical practitioner of Calcutta and have acted as Honorary Physician in the Out-Patient Department of the Mayo Hospital since 1922. In this position you have been most regular and industrious in the discharge of your duties and have rendered valuable assistance to the hospital.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB SEKHAR CHATTERJEE,

You have been connected with the Indian Schools Sports Association since its inception in 1910 when you were its first honorary Secretary. In the last few years the Association has taken up football, hockey, swimming and other sports, and

has now become, under your guidance, a firmly established Institution with many Branch Associations throughout the Province.

In recognition of the hard work which you have given for many years to this institution, His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib. It is with great pleasure that I hand you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB DURGA CHARAN PAL,

You have recently left the Police Branch of the Home Department after 32 years of honourable and devoted service. Throughout your career your work has been uniformly satisfactory and has earned for you the good opinion and commendation of the officers under whom you served.

The title of Rai Sahib has now been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I am very pleased to hand you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB GIRISH CHANDRA DAS,

You entered Government service as a Sub-deputy Collector in 1909 and after working for some years in the Settlement Department became a Deputy Collector in 1921. You served for three years as Land Acquisition Officer in connection with the construction of a railway, and have since held administrative posts in the Districts. You have shown yourself throughout to be a willing and efficient officer and have taken a prominent part in the work of rural uplift in the stations to which you have been posted.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of the title.

RAI SAHIB RATNESWAR CHATTERJEE,

It is largely owing to your help and initiative that the Langalberia Union Board in the 24-Parganas, of which you are President, has achieved such outstanding success in the sphere of rural reconstruction. In addition you have always placed your services unreservedly at the disposal of the authorities.

In recognition of this, His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of the title.

RAI SAHIB LALIT MOHAN BANERJEE,

You joined the Bengal Police as a Sub-Inspector 27 years ago and were transferred to the Calcutta Police three years later. You were in charge of several important Police Stations until your transfer to the Special Branch in 1929 after which you rendered good service in connection with various cases concerned with subversive and revolutionary crime. Since 1936 you have officiated with conspicuous success as Assistant Commissioner in North Town, Calcutta.

The title of Rai Sahib has now been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I am very pleased to hand you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB BASUDEB BANERJEE,

You are at present cashier in the Bengal Nagpur Railway having previously served in the Treasury Department of the East Indian Railway. In your present post you have been able to effect considerable improvements in the cash and pay department and as a result, the Department, even in times of considerable strain, has been able to carry on its work successfully.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib. I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB MONINDRA NATH GHOSH,

You joined the East Indian Railway as a clerk in 1908 and by dint of hard work and application to your duties rose to the post of Office Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, "Goods". You have also served on a number of voluntary committees and have taken an active interest in staff welfare.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB HARI NATH LAHIRI,

You entered Government service in 1902 and transferred to the East Indian Railway five years later. You have served in various sections of the Agent's office in Calcutta where your intimate knowledge of the work and procedure has been of the greatest value to all officers of the Agency.

In recognition of your services the title of Rai Sahib has been conferred upon you by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

RAI SAHIB UMA NATH ROY,

You joined the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, as a ministerial officer, 32 years ago. Your work as Establishment Clerk, Accountant and Head Clerk was uniformly satisfactory and in view of your specialised knowledge you were twice sent on deputation, once to the Telegraph and Postal Committee and once to the Railway Board. You were then transferred as Head Assistant in the office of the Postmaster General, Bengal and Assam from which post you retired a few months ago.

In recognition of your services, His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rai Sahib: I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

Rao Sahib.

RAO SAHIB THIRUCHIRAI BASHYAM RAJAGOPAL,

You entered the Agent's office of the Eastern Bengal Railway in 1925 and have since risen to the post of Office Superintendent of the General Branch. Throughout your career you have performed your duties in an able and conscientious manner. You have, after officiating on a number of occasions, been appointed as Assistant Secretary.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Rao Sahib and I have much pleasure in handing you the Sanad of that title.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Silver.

MR. NIAZ MOHAMMAD KHAN, I.C.S.,

During the three years that you spent as Sub-divisional Officer of Brahmanbaria, you were responsible for the growth of a new outlook amongst the people of that area towards the problem of rural uplift. At your instance, and with your personal encouragement, a popular movement eradicated water hyacinth from the Sub-division, and the Kurulia Khal was re-excavated, entirely by voluntary labour. On your transfer from the Sub-division, you left behind you, in the Brahmanbaria Rural Reconstruction Society, an organisation by which this new outlook may be perpetuated.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Silver for public service in India.

MR. DOUGLAS JAMES EWART,

As Warden of the Westminster Hostel in Rajshahi, you have won the affection and esteem of the students placed in your care and have instilled into them ideals of good citizenship. During the floods in Rajshahi some four years ago you took a leading part in the organisation of relief and yourself worked with volunteers, most of whom were boys from your hostel. It was largely owing to this timely help that many homeless people were saved from disaster.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Silver for public service in India.

MR. AKSHAY NABAYAN MITRA,

You entered the Bengal Civil Service 29 years ago and have a long record of useful service. As Secretary of the Silver Jubilee Committee of Murshidabad District in 1935 you showed great energy in collecting subscriptions and making the local celebrations a success. You also took a leading part in organising, in 1936, measures for the relief of distress and suffering caused by floods.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Silver for public service in India.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Bronze.

MAULVI CHAUDHURY ABDUL BASED,

You worked as President of the Subaldaha Barabainan Union Board in the District of Burdwan for more than 10 years where your freedom from communal attachment and the good work you performed won for you the esteem of all sections of the community. Your services in rendering prompt assistance to the distressed during the floods of 1935 are specially worthy of mention.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Bronze for public service in India.

MR. BHOLA NATH GHOSH,

You are Head Master of the Palasdanga High English School in the District of Bankura and you rendered great assistance to the authorities in the Damodar floods of 1935. During the relief operations of 1936, you were equally helpful in raising funds locally, in providing work, and in distributing gratuitous relief.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Bronze for public service in India.

RAI SAHIB AMULYA CHARAN MITRA,

You have served for many years as District Engineer in Murshidabad. During the years 1934 to 1936, when distress prevailed in the district you gave valuable assistance in organising relief measures and worked out a system of rates for famine relief work which has been adopted, not only in Murshidabad, but in most of the Districts where such work has had to be done.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Bronze for public service in India.

MAULVI SHAFIUR RAHMAN SIDDIQUI,

A retired Superintendent of Excise, you have settled permanently in your village home at Kalipur, Chittagong, where you have devoted yourself wholeheartedly to the task of rural reconstruction. You are President of the Kalipur Union Board and of many other local organisations which are doing valuable work in the locality.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Bronze for public service in India.

BABU REBATI MOHAN GUHA THAKURTA.

A Kanungo in the Settlement Department, you did exceptionally good work as relief officer in the Rampurhat Sub-division of Birbhum during the

period of severe distress which prevailed there in 1936. You performed a great deal of very arduous touring and showed yourself to be a keen and hard-working officer.

On behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, I present you with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in Bronze for public service in India.

Medal of the Order of the British Empire.

BABU PANCHANAN GHOSE,

You have served for 25 years in the Department of Communications and Works and have held charge of the Government House Sub-division, first at Darjeeling and then in Calcutta. You have performed your duties, throughout, with ability and tact and your work has been marked by thoroughness and good judgment.

In recognition of your good services, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to award you the Medal of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

BABU SARAT CHANDRA GHOSE,

You have served as a Forest Ranger for more than 30 years, the greater part of which has been spent in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. You have shown exceptional ability in Working Plan innovations and are largely responsible for the creation of the valuable Kaptai plantations which are distinctive in that area.

In recognition of your good services, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to award you the Medal of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

BABU PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN,

Of the 20 years which you have passed in Government service, 17 have been spent in the post of Confidential Assistant to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. In this position of responsibility and trust, you have discharged your duties most faithfully, and successive Commissioners of the Division have testified to the excellence of your work.

In recognition of your good services, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to award you the Medal of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Indian Police Medal.

INSPECTOR MAKHAN LAL MUKHARJI,

You joined the police force in 1910 and first officiated as Inspector some sixteen years later, being confirmed in that rank in 1930. You have rendered outstanding service as Court Inspector in Midnapore, as Circle Inspector in the District of Howrah and latterly as Court Inspector at Howrah where you have shown yourself to possess exceptional gifts as a prosecuting officer. Your work has frequently been commended by your superior officers and I have very great pleasure in decorating you with the Indian Police Medal.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI ABUL QASIM KHALILULLAH,

You have served for more than 29 years in the Police Department and have, throughout, shown ability of a high order in the discharge of your

duties. Your efficiency and untiring energy during the Civil Disobedience Movement earned for you, some seven years ago, the title of Khan Sahib.

In recognition of your continued good service in the force, in which you are now officiating as a Deputy Superintendent, the Indian Police Medal has been conferred upon you. I have much pleasure in decorating you with this further distinction.

INSPECTOR SUBENDRA NATH MAZUMDAR,

You have worked with conspicuous ability in the Police Department for more than 30 years and have received many rewards and commendations during your service. You were particularly successful in dealing with outbreaks of dacoities in the Districts, and, in 1936, were appointed to the Criminal Investigation Department since when you have continued to do excellent work.

I have now much pleasure in decorating you with the Indian Police Medal.

BABU ASHUTOSH BANARJI,

You were appointed to the Bengal Police as a Sub-Inspector in 1906 and distinguished yourself by your devotion to duty. Your services as a Court Inspector were of a very high order and your work, throughout, has been characterised by industry and resourcefulness. You have now retired from the Police, and it is with much pleasure that I decorate you with the Indian Police Medal which has been awarded to you in recognition of your services.

INSPECTOR BIDHU BHUSAN PAL,

You have served for nearly 31 years in the Bengal Police and have a record of good work characterised by resourcefulness and devotion to duty. You have always worked tactfully and conscientiously and, when called upon to do so, have loyally played your part in the campaign against revolutionary crime.

I have now much pleasure in decorating you with the Indian Police Medal which has been conferred upon you in recognition of your services.

Indian Police Medal (for Gallantry).

MAULVI SHEIKH BORHAN,

You displayed great courage and presence of mind when a suspect in a dacoity case, which you were investigating, came into the house where you were sitting and, after stabbing the chowkidar, attacked your superior officer with whom you were working. You deflected the blow aimed at your superior by seizing the sharp end of the assailant's spear and, in spite of being badly wounded in the hand, you kept your hold on the spear and prevented further injuries being inflicted on others.

In recognition of the bravery which you displayed on that occasion, I have much pleasure in decorating you with the Indian Police Medal for gallantry which has been awarded to you.

His Excellency's Speech at the Annual Prize Distribution of St. Xavier's College, on 9th December 1938.

YOUR GRACE, FATHER RECTOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

May I begin by saying what a great pleasure it is both to Lady Brabourne and myself to pay this visit to St. Xavier's College and how deeply we appreciate the cordial welcome you have accorded us.

St. Xavier's is an institution of which Calcutta is rightly proud. The annual report to which we have just been listening is eloquent of its achievements, not only in the academic world but in the field of sport also. But even were these achievements not so outstanding as they undoubtedly are, I can hardly imagine the College losing its firm place in the affection of the innumerable people who are, and who have been, associated with it. Its tradition is a long and honourable one; an essential part of the history of education in Bengal. When I look round at the splendid amenities you now enjoy, when I hear of applications for admission out-numbering by far the available vacancies, I wonder how often the thoughts of the younger generation, turn, as mine do to-day, to those difficult years at the beginning of last century when a handful of devoted teachers struggled against every conceivable difficulty to establish the institution of which you have such good reason to be proud; whether anybody tries to visualise the bitter sense of disappointment that prevailed when the first efforts met with failure and the faith and courage

that went to its reorganisation and led to its final success. To-day you are reminded, by the tribute to the late Father Crohan, a tribute in which I take this opportunity of joining, that another link with the past is broken—a reminder that your debt to those pioneers of education is a great one and that it is your responsibility to see that the great tradition they established is maintained untarnished.

You will maintain that tradition if you will keep clearly before you the true purpose of education. How often have we met the brilliant student who leaves the University loaded with academic honours but whose intellectual development ceases then and there. True education means something more than this. It means the creation of a receptive and acquisitive mind which does not cease to develop when school and University have been left behind but is constantly translating experience into wisdom. To quote the words of a great British Statesman who was not an educationist, but who had a great fund of human understanding, true education teaches us “to have humanity” by which he meant the ability to go about among our fellows ready to help and to sympathise with them. Such an education will avoid, what I might call, intellectual snobbery—a state of mind into which it is easy to fall if we overvalue the attainment of academic distinction without a proper understanding of the inward qualities of which it should be the sign.

I do not mean thereby to decry, in any way, the distinctions which are the reward for good scholarship, whether literary or scientific. They are, and must remain, an essential part of the educational

system and no one can ignore the practical advantages, from the point of view of a career, which are conferred by the possession of a good degree. I only wish to emphasise that you should not stop there; that, to paraphrase the words of your own prospectus: learning without education will not answer the wishes of parents for the happiness of their children. It is this point of view which, I think, was uppermost in the mind of your Rector when he criticised unthinking aspiration after higher education; it is this point of view which seems to me to express most clearly the tradition of your College.

There is one other side of your School and College life to which I would refer. It is what your Rector has called 'extra academic activities'; your inter-school and inter-class games, your scouting, your debates and the many other ways in which the College provides for your recreation. It is, I think, now generally recognised, that these activities form an essential part of your training, as essential in their own way as your academic studies and it is a great pleasure to me to hear how fully and successfully you have developed them. It is even more gratifying to hear that you have realised wherein lies the true value of these activities; again in the words of your Rector 'the chief aim of these contests is not to win championships but to have a series of strenuous and enjoyable games and to meet other schools in a congenial atmosphere'. These are wise words and I would charge you to bear them always in mind for by so doing you will derive to the full the benefit and enjoyment which these activities are intended to give.

And now to some of my audience I owe an apology—I owe an apology to all those—old or young—who are young enough at heart to get, inwardly, a little restive on speech days. But I have finished, and can now hand over to Lady Brabourne the pleasant task of distributing the prizes—I will only wish you, in conclusion, success and prosperity as great in the future as you have enjoyed in the past.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Calcutta
Trades Association Dinner on 9th
January 1939.***

MR. READ AND GENTLEMEN,

I have been looking forward to this evening with great pleasure and, at the same time, with some apprehension. It is a great pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting the members of your Association for the first time, and I am glad to have this chance of expressing my appreciation of your hospitality and of the warmth of your welcome by proposing the Toast of your Association. At the same time, I must confess to apprehensions because I have felt considerable difficulty in making up my mind what to say when proposing this Toast. That, I admit, does sound a little ungracious, but let me say at once that I had never anticipated any difficulty in being complimentary to my hosts without incurring any suspicion of flattery.

What worries me is that, having invited the Governor to be your guest, you may, especially with the memory of past occasions in mind, expect him to have something of interest to say about himself or his doings. In fact, I believe there was a time when the Governor on an occasion like this, could and would say a great deal; but as you know times have changed. I try to keep myself informed, as far as possible, about what is going on, what people are thinking, and the matters that are really

agitating their minds but in such respects you must forgive me if I prove a better listener than a speaker. Even as regards the actual conduct of your day to day business, as the public see it, I am, of all people in Calcutta, the least qualified to speak—for life here gives me little leisure to explore the attractions of Calcutta as a private individual. Some day I hope to break bounds and then I will be able to see for myself how much the members of your Association contribute to making Calcutta the great city that it is. Till then, I must count myself fortunate in being able to meet you as an Association and to enjoy your hospitality to-night.

The history of your Association is typical of much in the history of the British people overseas. It is a story of men who came to far off cities to ply their crafts or establish fresh centres of their business, to meet the needs of a growing community far removed from the amenities of its home land; yet your predecessors, like you yourselves, were not content with merely pursuing a narrow interest but set themselves to build up a place for themselves in the civic and public life of the community. Englishmen in every part of the Empire—and in the term Englishmen I, of course, include Scotsmen and all peoples of the British Isles—have gone to new places for trade and commerce but have rarely failed to make some substantial contribution to the progress and the welfare of the countries in which they have settled and to which they have by force of some innate conviction recognised their obligations. So, gentlemen, I believe it is and will be with you.

Your pursuits cover a wide range and, between you, you represent long years of tradition and long years of patiently accumulated experience of the affairs of this city and of the country with which your fortunes are inextricably bound up. Your opinions make themselves felt in the counsels, not only of the Corporation of this city but,—through your organised representatives in the Legislature—in the counsels of the Province as a whole ; and the great stake which you have in Calcutta and in the Province entitles you to be heard with respect when you have occasion to voice your views through your accredited representatives.

You have, Gentlemen, by inviting me to speak first this evening, spared me the necessity either of expressing or of avoiding expressing my own views or those of my Government upon topics which are likely to arise on an occasion such as this when men who take a live interest in public affairs unburden themselves in a frank and congenial atmosphere. I would, however, like to say just this : the year which has passed since our last cold weather season in Calcutta, has been for me, as, indeed, it has been for all of us, a strenuous one and, at times, not without anxiety both here and during the time when I was called away from here to act for His Excellency the Viceroy. Nevertheless, except for the natural effects of the Christmas season—effects from which all of us may be suffering in some degree—I do not think I am personally any the worse for the experiences of this strenuous year. My outlook remains one of confidence, and—if I may venture to say so—of confidence based neither

on mere lightheartedness nor on ignorance of what is going on around us both here and in the outside world. On that note, Gentlemen, I would conclude what I have to say by thanking you again for your hospitality and by wishing to your Association and to every one of you happiness, prosperity and success in the coming year.

(Toast.)

His Excellency's Speech at the St. John Ambulance Bengal Competition on the 17th January 1939.

GENERAL MILLS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The St. John Ambulance Competition has, by now, become one of those annual Calcutta events to which we all look forward with the greatest pleasure. For myself, I can only say that I have thoroughly enjoyed every minute of it and I am more than glad to have this opportunity of saying a few words of appreciation and thanks—a pleasure enhanced by the fact that there can be no two opinions on the value of an organisation, such as this, which exists for the purpose of relieving distress and suffering and of spreading the knowledge of how this end can best be achieved.

If the display to-day has done nothing more than remind us that there does exist in Calcutta an Association which provides a training ground where men and women can acquire some elementary knowledge of First Aid, it will have served a very valuable purpose. Recent events in various parts of the world have demonstrated, in no uncertain fashion, that, although modern science can do great and wonderful things to help mankind in its fight against disease—its common enemy,—it can, at the same time be turned into a terrible weapon of destruction, inflicting misery and hardship to an extent unthought of a century ago. There are many ways in which we can prepare and guard ourselves

against the potential dangers of this state of affairs and, not least amongst them, is the encouragement and enlargement of such voluntary bodies as the St. John Ambulance Brigade which are in a position to apply, on a wide scale, the more elementary side of the accumulated knowledge and experience of the medical profession. Such encouragement and support is not only an investment against future dangers—of a kind which we all hope will never develop—but it is a policy which brings immediate and visible returns in the everyday activities of the Brigade—activities which do not necessarily obtrude themselves on our notice, but which are, nevertheless, a very valuable asset to the life of the community.

That the increase in the activities of your Association, upon which I was able to comment last year, has been maintained throughout 1938 is very gratifying, and the fact that during the first eleven months 2,987 candidates have been successful in the various examinations reflects the greatest credit on the Association. In particular, I should like to congratulate the Bengal Police who are responsible for the biggest increase as a result of the First Aid Classes which have been organised amongst the constables by the various District Branches.

There are, it is true, features which must inevitably cause some disappointment. Owing to financial stringency, the two First Aid Road Stations, which had made such a promising start, have had to be closed down, though it is hoped to replace them, partially at least, by mobile detachments which will be available in emergencies.

Also, the long connection of the Jharia coalfields centre with Bengal has now been severed and it has passed under the control of the Bihar Provincial Organisation. Our only consolation is that the loss to Bengal is a valuable gain to our sister Province.

The competition itself has passed off with the smoothness and efficiency we have come to expect on such occasions and, although it is disappointing to find no entries for the Girl Cadets and Girl Guides events, the entries for the Scouts and European ladies events, are greater than ever before and, what is perhaps most encouraging of all, the entry of the Indian Nursing Division of the Eastern Bengal Railway has enabled the events for Indian ladies to be revived after a lapse of two years.

I am very glad to hear that the standard of the competitors this year has been higher even than it was in 1938. I would specially like to mention the success of the Darjeeling Police who are second in the Brigade Event and I congratulate them very heartily. Many of the teams from outlying stations in Bengal have done exceedingly well. Amongst these I would like to mention the Pabna team which has been very successful although this is the first time that it has entered. It is also very encouraging to find that by far the youngest competitor, who has taken part to-day, stood first in the Junior Event for which he entered. I congratulate him very heartily.

And now I would like to express my very sincere thanks to the competitors, judges, and organisers for their efforts which have made to-day such a success; to the Calcutta Police for arranging

the demonstration on First Aid; to the Committee of the Muhammadan Sporting Club for so kindly lending their ground for the competition; and, lastly, to all those medical practitioners, both here and in the mofussil, whose constant help and co-operation makes the continuation and prosperity of the Association possible.

SPEECHES

delivered by

His Excellency

SIR ROBERT REID, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,

Acting Governor of Bengal

during

1938-39

***His Excellency Sir Robert Reid's
Addresses to Scouters in presenting
them with their awards on 28th March
1939.***

Silver Cross.

SCOUTER DR. SARADINDU MUKHERJEE,

Whilst you were holding the post of Surgeon on the R. M. S. "Sirdhana" you were called in to attend a young Chinese boy suffering from tetanus. During the course of the treatment you were bitten by the patient. Although there was only one tube of serum left on board, you utilised it to inject the boy and yourself underwent a grave risk of infection by postponing your own injection until the ship put into port two days later.

In recognition of your gallantry on that occasion the "Silver Cross" has been awarded to you. In conveying to you the congratulations of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India, I take the opportunity to add to them my own.

Medal of Merit.

SCOUTER RONEN GHOSE,

You have been actively associated with scouting for 23 years and during this time you have gained the Cub Wood Badge and have helped, on several occasions, to run the Provincial Training Camps for Scoutmasters and Cubmasters. You are now the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Second Calcutta Association.

The Chief Scout has been pleased to grant you a Medal of Merit in recognition of your services to the movement. It gives me great pleasure in investing you with the medal to convey to you the congratulations of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and to add to these my own.

SCOUTER ANIL CHANDRA DUTT,

During the 20 years you have been associated with scouting you have held a number of responsible posts including that of District Cubmaster of the Second Calcutta Association, Rover Scout Leader and Assistant District Commissioner for Cubs. You hold the Cub Wood Badge and have taken an active interest in Cubbing for nearly 10 years.

The Chief Scout has been pleased to grant you a Medal of Merit in recognition of your services to the movement. It gives me great pleasure in investing you with the medal to convey to you the congratulations of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and to add to these my own.

SCOUTER SAILENDRA KUMAR CHOWDHURY,

After becoming a King's Scout, you took an active part in forwarding the movement in Darjeeling ever since its inception there in 1918. You were responsible for inaugurating the Scout Troop in the Government High School of that District and subsequently adding a Rover Troop. In addition you have worked as Quartermaster of the Association and have been of very great assistance to visiting Scouts.

The Chief Scout has been pleased to grant you a Medal of Merit in recognition of your services to the movement. It gives me great pleasure in investing you with the medal to convey to you the congratulations of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and to add to these my own.

SCOUTER PROTAP CHANDRA MITTER,

The post of District Scoutmaster of the Second Calcutta Local Association, which you now hold, has followed a long and active association with the movement during the course of which you gained wide and valuable experience and became a King's Scout.

The Chief Scout has been pleased to grant you a Medal of Merit in recognition of your services to the movement. It gives me great pleasure in investing you with the medal to convey to you the congratulations of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and to add to these my own.

SCOUTER BAGALA KISHORE ROY,

You are the District Scoutmaster of the Comilla Boy Scouts Association and in that capacity have done valuable work for scouting. In particular you were successful in keeping the Comilla Association alive during the difficult days of the non-co-operation movement.

The Chief Scout has been pleased to grant you a Medal of Merit in recognition of your services to the movement. It gives me great pleasure in investing you with the medal to convey to you the congratulations of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and to add to these my own.

SCOUTER MONOJ MOHON MUKHERJEE,

You were trained as a Scoutmaster eleven years ago and since that time you have worked incessantly for the advancement of scouting in the southern area of Calcutta. Your work has been characterised by sincerity and a real understanding of what scouting means.

The Chief Scout has been pleased to grant you a Medal of Merit in recognition of your services to the movement. It gives me great pleasure in investing you with the medal to convey to you the congratulations of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and to add to these my own.

SCOUTER MANINDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI,

You have been actively associated with scouting since 1926 in which year you took your training as a Scoutmaster. It is largely owing to your drive and enthusiasm that the movement has prospered in the District of Noakhali where you now hold the post of Scoutmaster of the District Association.

The Chief Scout has been pleased to grant you a Medal of Merit in recognition of your services to the movement. It gives me great pleasure in investing you with the medal to convey to you the congratulations of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and to add to these my own.

SCOUTER HEMANTA KUMAR MONDAL,

You were first appointed as Scoutmaster in the year 1929. Since then you have done valuable work for the movement in the Districts of Birbhum, Jalpaiguri and Bogra—in which latter District you are now Scoutmaster of the Local Association.

The Chief Scout has been pleased to grant you a Medal of Merit in recognition of your services to the movement. It gives me great pleasure in investing you with the medal to convey to you the congratulations of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and to add to these my own.

***His Excellency Sir Robert Reid's Speech
at the Annual Meeting of the Bengal
Provincial Boy Scouts Association on
28th March 1939.***

It is a sad stroke of fortune that brings me here to preside at this Annual Meeting in place of your late Chief Scout of honoured and beloved memory, and I join with you in the hope and belief that Lord Brabourne's youthful spirit, his energy and the zest with which he entered into the great game of life will long leave their mark on Scouting in Bengal.

This evening's meeting has had a full agenda and I do not wish to prolong it unduly by speaking to you at any length.

The two immediate problems that strike me most as arising from our proceedings this evening are the necessity of continuing and intensifying the work of our training courses and the need for additional recurring income to finance these activities, now that the windfalls from the Rural Reconstruction Grant have been exhausted. These two problems will, I think, require your early and close attention.

The year that we have met to review was one of momentous importance to the Scout Movement—and, in the light of later developments, Bengal Scouts can fairly look back without regret or misgivings on the part they played in it: that year has seen Scouting in India re-established on the firm footing of International comradeship and allegiance to the World Brotherhood,

irrespective of class or politics, yet recognised as a distinctive unit side by side with Scout organisations among the freedom-loving countries of the world. The Badge that we now bear typifies both the geographical unity that India is, and the spiritual unity that is our common hope and that the Boy Scout Movement sets before us as an attainable reality among its members. It is for you, Gentlemen, representing as you do those upon whom the day to day work of the movement devolves, to keep alive that spirit of brotherhood—the Scout spirit in its fullest sense—and to translate it into action through all the many and diverse activities that the Scout movement places at your disposal for the benefit of the rising generation.